

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 560.—VOL. XX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE GOLD FEVER IN CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA.

THE treasures of California and Australia continue to arrive in large quantities. The world has become afflicted with a gold fever which threatens to exceed in virulence the famous "railway mania" of six or seven years ago. The nations of the earth are stirred: the young and the adventurous, the needy and the greedy, the speculative, who never speculated before, and the insolvent and the bankrupt, who, by the excess and the folly of their speculations, have eaten themselves out of a resting-place in the Old World—

all these, and hosts of others, are moving to the golden centres of attraction in the west and the south. It is not alone the men who are anxious to try the fortunes of the "diggins" in their own persons, and to labour with the spade and the cradle, but those who desire to work to the full extent those abundant and well-known home Californias—the Cupidity and Folly of those who would grow suddenly rich—who are on the alert on the subject of gold and of gold mines. The daily papers begin to teem with advertisements of gold associations, some in embryo, and some fully formed and developed. The race of stags has plucked up courage, scrip is again in the market, and premiums

are delights that are not only promised but paid to fortunate allottees. After a long night of sorrow the morning of a golden day has dawned upon the share-markets; and we shall, no doubt, have to record, after the lapse of a certain time, that the old experiences have been repeated—that countless bubbles have risen, floated, and glittered in the sunshine, that they have been borne aloft for the credulous to admire, and that they have collapsed with the customary results, bitter regrets expressed too late, and the misery if not the ruin of thousands of people.

But it is not upon these phases of the golden madness that we desire to dwell. The moral to be drawn from them is but the same



FIRST ESCORT OF GOLD.



GOLD COMMISSIONERS ISSUING LICENSES, AND WEIGHING THE GOLD-DUST.



GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—THE BALLARAT DIGGINGS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

old lesson in a new form, which has been taught a thousand times—and always, unhappily, in vain—that undue speculation and reckless adventure never end in any solid and lasting advantage to those who foster or who yield to them. But the results of this remarkable and almost simultaneous discovery of such quantities of gold in the dominions of the two most powerful nations of the world promise to be, in other respects, remarkable. As yet, these results are but imperfectly understood, though the current history of almost every day tends to foreshadow singular changes in the intercourse and the fate of nations as likely to grow out of them. So vast an accession to our present wealth, and so rich a prospect for the future, as either California or Australia seems singly sufficient to afford, will necessarily work to new and possibly to beneficial ends.

The settlement and colonisation of the extreme west of the North American continent, by which the new and the old civilisations of Europe and Asia have been brought into closer proximity than has been yet known, is a result for which, of itself, were there no other, the world might well be thankful, even though it should be at the expense of some present suffering. Even if these civilisations should happen to come into collision, as seems highly probable, from the determination of the far-seeing Yankees to walk unbidden into the long-sealed fastnesses of Japan, the world at large will be the gainer. But it is not alone by means of warfare that the West and the East seem destined to become better known to each other. The all-powerful stimulant of gold works in a thousand different ways. The people of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of northern Germany are now proved to be not the only swarming and emigrating races in the world. The aboriginal inhabitants of the North American Continent have hitherto been dispossessed of their homes, and almost of their existence, by Europeans only; or by Africans, "imported" by nefarious slave traders, or "reared" on that soil by slave owners. But a new class of claimants has at length appeared upon the scene; gold has done what example was powerless to accomplish; and the Chinese have become competitors for a share of the Californian treasures, and for homes in the great American Republic. A recent letter from New York calls attention to the fact, hitherto overlooked by the American and all other journals, that the Chinese emigration to the Californian "diggins" is carried on upon a large scale. The Chinese are stated to be among the most ingenious, laborious, economical, and docile of labourers among the mines. "Some of the Californians (says the writer) have made arrangements by which contracts are entered into in China for shiploads of Chinese, who engage on their arrival to labour for the meagrest pittance per diem. As many of them struck for higher wages soon after their arrival, a law has been proposed to enforce the execution of those contracts. The curious people have also made their way to the island of Cuba, and entered successfully into competition with negro labour."

These results are eminently curious, and may hereafter become as highly important. We say nothing on the consequences, proximate or remote, to the trade of the world, and to the relationship now subsisting between debtor and creditor in every part of our overburdened Europe, which may flow from the increase in the current quantities of gold; but the new relationship that is springing up between the long-divided populations of the globe, and which might have been indefinitely delayed were it not for the opportune discovery and the powerful incentive of these treasures, is an event too gratifying to enlarged philanthropy to be left unnoticed, even by the most cursory recorders of the events of our time.

In Australia—quite as rich in gold, and blessed with a far finer climate than California—with resources agricultural, pastoral, and commercial far superior to its American rival, and which point it out as one of the most favoured spots on the surface of the globe—the results of the discovery of gold are widely different. It would seem that, for the present, the discovery has proved more of a curse than of a blessing. California has no treasure but its gold; but Australia possesses that which is better than gold, and of which gold is but the arithmetical gauge and measurement: it possesses flocks and herds in countless abundance; it grows corn, and wine, and fruit; and produces every article necessary for the subsistence, the health, the comfort, and even for the luxury of man. It has a fine soil, a splendid climate, harbours and rivers, and every natural advantage to make it the seat of one of the most powerful empires that ever existed on the globe. But it has one great want—that of human arms. It needs but men to possess wealth sufficient to buy up a core of barren and pestilential Californias, and to become a Southern Britain, richer, and possibly happier than its motherland. But its gold fields, with their glittering prizes, by the discovery of which men hope to gain, and very many do gain, rapid fortunes in periods of time that to our sober judgments on this side of the world look incredibly short, appear to be destroying a far truer and more valuable source of wealth than mere unsupported gold can ever become. A cry of complaint has reached this country from Australia, that the flocks and herds are left untended, that all the available population has drafted itself off to the mines, that the sheep remain unshorn, that an amount of property in wool alone worth far more than all the gold yet obtained has been lost to the colonies, and that, unless a large supply of men, women, and children be immediately sent out, and be followed at regular intervals by other supplies as large and continuous, the noblest colony ever possessed by any empire, and one of the noblest countries in the world, will be totally ruined, notwithstanding its gold. Of what use is gold, except to procure other commodities? Of what use would all the bullion in the Bank of England be to a company of breadless sailors floating about on a raft upon the wide Atlantic? and of what use are all the "diggins," if the real substantial and enjoyable wealth represented by abundant food and warm clothing is wanting? Australia is in a position as bad. She has the gold, but better than gold is being sacrificed to obtain it. For the last eight or ten years, and long before California was discovered to be a gold country, Australia has complained of the want of labour, and offered in vain her almost boundless pasture lands and corn fields to the enterprise of men with thaws and snows, and strong hands and hearts, not afraid of hard work. England has been overburdened with such men, and has groaned in bitterness of spirit at being compelled to maintain them and their families in basiliads and union workhouses; yet, in consequence of official apathy, and the dread felt by men in office of doing anything that might seem to interfere with what they are pleased to consider as the "principles of political economy," no attempt has been made to send the surplus and damaging excess of population in the old country to the relief of the clamorous colony. Is this state of things to continue? The island of Bkya alone can afford to part with as many willing and serviceable families as would save from ruin the perishing fortunes of the Australian sheep farmers. It is not only Australia that complains, but Yorkshire has taken the alarm; and, anticipating a scarcity in the supply of Australian wool to keep out mills and factories at work in that great centre of the woolen manufacture of the world, sees before it the gloomy prospect of bankruptcy for mill-owners, and pauperism for many thousands of labourers. Of course it is useless, with the present unstable Ministry, and with the present moribund Parliament, to expect that so great a question as this can be fully considered; but, among the results of the discovery of Australian gold, we cannot omit to notice so extraordinary a state of things as that which we have pointed out. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the art of coloni-

sation is wholly lost. At some future time—we hope it will not be too remote—the lands of Australia and the idle hands of England, Scotland, and Ireland will be made better acquainted, and the Government of this great nation will not be scared from doing its duty by the parrot-cry of "interference with the laws of political economy." There are things to be done in the interest of nations, of which the embryo science of political or social economy has as yet taken no cognizance, and this appears to be one of them.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.—THE DISORGANISATION OF SOCIETY.

The increasing productiveness of the gold-fields of Australia, particularly those in the Port Phillip district (Victoria), and the total disorganisation of society there in consequence of the sudden wealth thus thrown in such profusion into the hands of the working and labouring classes, continue to form the sole theme of the advices from this true El Dorado, the latest of which are dated to the close of January.

The receipts of gold at Sydney for the week ending January the 31st had, with the remittances from Melbourne, been to the extent of £120,750, the price being 65s. 3d. per ounce.

The Meros diggers were yielding such large quantities of gold, that men could not be had under £3 per week with rations. At Braidwood, also, matters were progressing favourably. Deposits of the precious metal had been found at Tamworth, on the River Peel, while at Bathurst gold had been picked up in several of the streets in the shape of both nuggets and quartz.

The Port Phillip journals state that the influx of adventurers from the neighbouring colonies continued uninterrupted, and from nine to ten vessels arrived a most daily with passengers, of which about one-half were from South Australia. The number of diggers at the Melbourne fields was estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000, and the quantity of gold collected up to the middle of January alone amounted to £1,000,000.

The following letter, which has been published by the *Times*, from a correspondent at Melbourne (the capital of Victoria), shows the latest aspect of the colony under the influence of "the gold fever."

"Melbourne, Jan. 1.

"In my opinion this place is inevitably and irretrievably ruined; I cannot see it in any other light. Still the matter is a *vera quæstio*. Some are sanguine that all will be well; I cannot see how. The gold fields are inexhaustible. Last night a statement was made that two men had just arrived from Gipp's Land with the intelligence that new gold fields were discovered there, which leave the Mount Alexander fields altogether in the shade; that they had brought in £10,000 worth of gold, and there was a supply for the whole world. With these facts before us, how can the place be other than ruined? What is to be done for the next year, will any of 100,000 labourers come out here during the next year, will any of them remain in the city or farms, at a few shillings a week, when they can go to the gold fields and make £50 a day? It is idle to suppose it. At this moment I cannot get a pair of boots made or mended in Melbourne, if I were to give any money that might be asked. I get my bread at Collingwood by subscription. The baker will not undertake to supply me regularly, but will do the best he can. I pay 5s. a load for water, and 30s. for a single horse load of wood. It is with difficulty a dray can be obtained to carry a box, and if obtained the charge is *ad libitum*. I cannot at any price get a man to chop my wood, and I think myself fortunate if I can prevail on the black gins to work for half-an-hour.

"The Judge's servants are all gone; he has put down his carriage, and his sons clean the knives and spoons—this, I assure you, is true—and wheel their afflicted father about in an invalid chair. In this state he goes to his court of a day. The men from the gold fields are rolling in gold, and so perfectly reckless of it, that the anecdotes told of them are not only amusing but astonishing. One man put a £5 note between two pieces of bread and butter, and ate it up as a sandwich. Another rolled two £5 notes into a small ball, and swallowed it as a pill. Another went into a confectioner's to eat a few tarts, put down a £5 note, and would not accept the change. They seem to have no idea of the value of money, and take their losses and robberies as complacently as philosophers, merely remarking, 'Well, there is plenty more.' This was the remark of a man at the bank when he had been robbed of a cheque for £149, and which had been cashed before he called about it. If the gold fields were limited in extent, and would only suffice for a limited number of fortunate diggers, or if they were in their nature inexhaustible, I should say that the misfortunes of this place would be limited only to time—that it would be, in fact, only a question of time; but the fields are unlimited in extent and inexhaustible in their treasures. What hope is there that we shall have labour, good, wholesome, reasonable priced labour, here? It is madness to suppose it. The prices of all things, necessities as well as luxuries, will never go down again, and here we shall be living in the most expensive place in the world, in the midst of all the reckless vagabonds from all parts of the world. The merchant, the trader, the wholesaler and retailer, will do very well, because he makes his profits commensurate with the state of things around him; but it is the man with a settled, defied income who will suffer. However, time will make manifest all things, and in twelve months' time we shall see the result, or the probable result of all this wonderful change.

"It will be the ruin of Adelaide. 1200 people arrived here on Saturday and Sunday from that place; eight shiploads were on their way, and twelve more loading at the port. Sydney people are coming in shoals; and I suppose Americans will be sending Yankees, revolvers, bowie-knives, and Lynch law. However, I do not hear that these latter gentlemen will meet with much sympathy here, for I believe, upon the whole, the diggers are well-conducted."

The illustrations upon the preceding page are from three of a series of Sketches we have just been favoured with by Mr. E. C. Dunn, of Chepstow, Mount Emu, Port Phillip; from whose communication the following are extracts:—

"The gold at Ballarat is seldom found in large quantities till the miner has penetrated through a hard-tony soil for a distance of ten or twelve feet, and reached a species of blue clay, in which at this place the gold is principally found; but it has been found in larger quantities at a depth of thirty-five feet, and imbedded in ironstone.

"I forward you a sketch of the first escort leaving the Buninyong Inn. The first evening I passed at the Inn during my visit to these diggings, a labouring man named Cavenagh walked by, carrying with him his day's earnings: they amounted to £600. His mate marched behind him, carrying a double-barrelled gun. This man and his brothers have since, I understand, realised many thousands of pounds in this way; but his is by no means a rare instance.

"The diggers are usually formed among themselves into parties of four: one digs by turns, one or two cart the earth to the water, and one washes the earth. Nearly the whole of the ground lying between the tents and the creek, except where streets are left, is completely hollowed out into pits, averaging from 10 to 30 feet deep, and 8 feet square, the latter being the quantity allowed to each digger. Each digger is expected to pay a license fee to Government of 30s. per month, for which he is allowed 8 feet square to dig. The fee may be paid in gold dust. A great many pay, as so doing secures to the proprietor his pit, if it should prove a good one; whereas, if he has not paid the fees, another who applies and pays may turn him out. But by far the greater portion of the diggers do not pay, and Government is not strong enough to compel them. A late attempt of the Government to raise the license fee to £3, and a further most objectionable attempt to have every person digging without a license punished as a rogue and a vagabond, has drawn down upon the local Government the indignation of the miners, which was strongly expressed at a meeting held at Mount Alexander, attended by 14,000 of them."

We reserve the remainder of our Correspondent's letter to accompany four other life-like Sketches.

The emigration committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers have issued an address to the trades in general, in which, after detailing the well-known facts and sequel of the engineers' strike, they call for pecuniary contributions to enable their unemployed members and their families to emigrate, if desirous of doing so.

The will of the late John Giles Pilcher, Esq., of Stockwell Park and Tooley-street (brother of the ex-Sheriff Jeremiah Pilcher), whose premature death occurred on the 30th of March last, from an accident near the railway terminus Lion-on-bridge, has just been proved, and the personal property sworn under £120,000. The will bears date 2d of August, 1849. The testator possessed very large estates at Stockwell, in the city, and elsewhere, which are devised to his children, his eldest son taking the Stockwell estate. His widow has a large annuity secured to her.

The late George Robinson, Esq., of Richmond (formerly an extensive builder), died possessed of £120,000 personalty, and by his will has left very large legacies to his daughters, and the residuum to be divided equally between his two sons who are the acting executors.

MUNICIPAL CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Emanuel Henry Brandt, Esq., of York-terrace, Regent's Park, formerly of St. Helen's place, has bequeathed to the German Hospital, Dalston, £2000; Lock Hospital, Harrow-road, £1000; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, £1000; Orphan Working School, Haverstock hill, £1000; Infant Orphan Asylum, Wandstead, £1000; National Benevolent Institution, £1000; Government Institution, £1000; Royal General Annuity Society, £1000; Female Penitentiary, St. Marylebone, £500; and to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Glasgow, £500. The late Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., of Devonshire place, has left to the Middlesex Hospital £500; Orphoid Hospital, £500; Charing-cross Hospital, £500; Marylebone Charity School, £300; Emigration Fund of the Gravel Passage Ragged School, Marylebone, £200; St. Marylebone General Dispensary, £30; and to St. Marylebone Provident Dispensary, £200. Also a sum equal to £4000 for the erection of a church to India. The late John Hudson, Jun., Esq., of Bury, has bequeathed the following:—To the British and Foreign Bible Society, Church of England Missionary Society, Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and the Church Pastoral Aid Society, £100 each; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Aeshl Mission, Irish Education Society, Religious Tract Society, Infant Orphan Asylum (Wandstead), Poor Parish Clergy, School for the Daughters of the Clergy at Casterton, and the Hull General Dispensary, £50 each.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The decisive and damaging refusals of men eminent in various departments of public life to take the oath of allegiance to the Prince President, upon his inauguration of the Reformed Republic, is the leading topic of the week in Paris, and forms a strong contrast with the main feature of the preceding week's news. The letter of refusal from General Changarnier has been followed by a similar communication from General Lamoricière to the Minister of War. It is dated Brussels, the 14th instant, and is as follows:—

General.—Torn from my home, thrown into prison, proscribed in contempt of the laws, I did not believe you would have gone so far as to ask me for an oath of fidelity to the man whose power, usurped by violence, is only maintained by force.

But a document emanating from your department contains a paragraph which evidently applies to the generals who have been banished, and imposes on them the obligation of the oath. Two months are allowed to those who reside in Belgium to reply to this summons.

I hear it said on all sides that the oath is not binding towards a person who has not kept his own. Widely as this doctrine is now used, I reject it—delay I do not require—the oath I refuse.

I know the consequences of my resolution. 29½ years passed in the army, 36 campaigns resulting from 18 years' war in Algeria (from May, 1830, to January, 1848), some services rendered to France abroad, and during the fatal days of June, 1848—services which, perhaps, are not yet forgotten—all this will be reduced to nothing: I shall be struck out from the lists of the army. Once more it will be proved that rank is at the mercy of arbitrary power. That rank was made the patrimony of the officer by the laws of 19th May, 1834; he could not lose it but by the sentence of a court-martial. That law is trampled under foot by a Government which respects neither persons nor property.

Thus the sword which I had devoted to the service of France is about to be torn from my hands. What could I do with it under such a Government? But if (which God forbid) our frontiers should be threatened, I would hasten to resume it, and to fight for national independence; for history sufficiently tells me, that, in presence of extreme dangers brought about by ambition, despotism does not require an oath from brave men who march in the defence of the country.

General DE LAMORICIÈRE.

Several other refusals penned in the same spirit have been published from the leading members of the departmental Councils-General, Municipal Councils, and other bodies in various localities.

The matter appears to create much annoyance at the Elysée, especially the letters of Changarnier and Lamoricière, if we are to judge by an article in the *Constitutionnel*, from the pen of M. Granier de Cassagnac, whose hiring vituperation was poured out a few days past on the aged astronomer, Arago (who, however, as we noticed last week, has been specially exempted from the obligation of taking the oath). M. de Cassagnac, in his attack on the recalcitrant Generals, unhesitatingly denies to General Changarnier the high military character claimed by that officer, and always accorded to him, and in the General's capacity as a "man of order and legality" he makes the following charges against him:—

First.—That, in the month of March, 1849, he, General Changarnier, demanded from Louis Napoleon a written authorisation to throw the Constituent Assembly out of the windows.

Secondly.—That he subsequently urged Louis Napoleon, in the strongest manner, to make a *coup d'état*.

Thirdly.—That, in the month of November, 1850, at the time of the Alais plot, he assembled together at his headquarters in the Tuileries a number of political personages, to whom he proposed to arrest Louis Napoleon and lodge him in Vincennes, to prorogue the Assembly for six months, and make him, Changarnier, Dictator.

M. de Cassagnac adds that Count Molé, one of the persons present went straightway to Louis Napoleon, and informed him of Changarnier's conduct.

The last charge, in which the name of M. Molé is involved, has been denied, so far as he is concerned, by that gentleman, who, in a letter to the *Constitutionnel*, not only contradicts the statement of his having been present at the meeting described to have been held at the Tuileries, but feels quite sure no such meeting ever took place. His indignation at being made to play the part of an informer and denouncer is strongly expressed. He calls it an infamous calumny; and administers a rebuke to the man who injures the cause he attempts to serve by the audacity of his insults and the fury of his outrageous attacks on exiled men, whose services can never be forgotten by France, or, if they could be forgotten, would be brought back to his heart by such frantic attempts to blacken them. M. Changarnier will most probably also notice the charges. In the remainder of the article in the *Constitutionnel*, assailing General de Lamoricière, M. de Cassagnac admits his courage, but denies his capacity. Lamoricière, however, in the public estimation, bears the highest name of any of the African Generals.

The "sword of Damocles" is still held over the heads of journalists. The following note, signed "Communiqué," thus intimating its official character, has been published in the *Moniteur*:—

Several journals, in the hope of evading the penalties decreed against the authors of false news, make use of such terms as "on dit," "on annonce," in order to spread reports which are without any foundation. These expressions, being only a subterfuge in order to render illusory Article 15 of the organic decree on the press, cannot be allowed to screen the journals which make use of them from the penalties enacted by that decree.

The *Moniteur* is also made the vehicle of an announcement of the reason why the Government did not authorise the printing of Count Chambord's address to the Legitimists. It was because the address advised a refusal to take the oath of allegiance, thereby treating the Constitution with disrespect. The director of the *Corsaire* and the editor of that journal were each sentenced by the Police Court on Tuesday to imprisonment for one month and 1500 francs, for publishing a libel against the Government. In the provinces we find the Prefect of the Pas de Calais giving a "warning" to the editor of the *Progrès* of Arras, for "having commented on an administrative act in a malevolent spirit."

General Panchappe has presented to the Legislative Body a report in the name of the committee charged to examine the bill authorising the levy, in 1853, of 80,000 men for the army, of the class of conscripts of 1852. The report states, that, in order to keep up the armed force of France at 500,000 men, it is necessary to call out 80,000, as has been annually done for twenty years past; and, as an additional reason for the levy, it says, "Foreign countries do not reduce their armies. England feels great anxiety with respect to our progress, and the firm and becoming attitude of the country; her Chambers have voted subsidies for the organisation of a numerous militia and the increase of the navy. In Austria, the Sovereign of that empire and the Emperor of Russia have passed in review the troops assembled at Vienna."

The splendid gallery of paintings and sculpture belonging to the late Marshal Soult—the spoil of the churches and convents of Spain—formed during the week an object of great curiosity and admiration; and the street, Rue du Sentier, No. 8, Boulevard Poissonnière, where the pictures were exhibited previous to the sale, which commenced on Wednesday last, was crowded daily. It was visited by the Prince President.

On Sunday morning the Minister of War gave a grand farewell breakfast to the Arab chiefs, and to a large number of generals and other officers who have served in Algeria. Generals Daumas, Canrobert, Rivet, de Lourmel, Espinasse, d'Esterhazy, and Colonel Fleury were among the guests. After breakfast the chiefs were invited to enter the drawing-rooms, where several magnificent presents, in arms, jewels, stuffs, &c., were offered to them by General St. Arnaud. The Minister at the same time exhorted them to persevere in the fidelity which they had hitherto maintained towards France. "You must have perceived," added he, "during your short stay in Paris, the extent of our strength; and, on your return, you can tell your countrymen that if France knows how to recompense with munificence her faithful servants, she is powerful enough to chastise her enemies. The hospitality offered to you, the reception which you have everywhere met with, are manifest proofs of the firm determination of the Government that France and Algiers shall form but one and the same country—but one and the same people." Si Tahar, one of the chiefs, replied, in the name of the deputation, "We will carry back with us an ineffaceable remembrance of the grandeur of France, and of the kind reception which we have received from the Government and the population. Reckon us amongst your most faithful subjects, ready to take up arms for our common interest, wherever you may meet with enemies." The Minister then conducted the chiefs to the Elysée, where the Prince President gave them an audience of leave. On their being admitted, the Prince expressed how much he had been pleased to see them take part in the military fêtes. He did not doubt their devotion to France, which had adopted them as her children. He said that his desire was to be able one day to return the visit which they had now made to France. He recommended them to profit by the benefits of the peace so dearly won for them, by following the path traced by his Government for the welfare of all, and then added:—"I reckon you amongst my soldiers; and I

have shown that I do so, by placing you in the midst of them." The Prince then presented to each a rich present. The Agha Mohamed-bel-Hadri preferred, to every thing that could be offered him, a portrait of the Prince. The President also distributed amongst them three decorations—one to the son of General Ben Ismael, killed in the French service; a second to his nephew, El Mezary; and the third, to the Agha of the Beni-Ameur. The Prince also presented to Colonel Durrieu, under whose care the chiefs have been placed in Paris, a superb carbine. The Arab deputation is to leave Paris this day. This banquet was the conclusion of the fêtes.

The marriage of M. de Persigny and Mlle. de la Moskowa is to take place on Saturday (this day), in the chapel of the Senate. The Prince President and all his household will attend it.

UNITED STATES.

Under date the 8th inst. from New York, we learn that in Congress General Cass had made a speech in the Senate in favour of an increased grant to the Collins line of steamers. An amendment to strike out the clause for additional aid was negatived, and another afterwards adopted, giving Congress the privilege of withdrawing the additional appropriation after 1854, by giving six months' notice. This amounts to a decision in favour of an augmented compensation for this line. The Currency Bill, the passing of which was considered expedient by the Administration, was about to be taken up.

The health of Mr. Henry Clay, one of the United States most able statesmen, which has for some time been precarious, was pronounced hopeless. According to a telegraphic despatch of the 4th from Washington, he was sinking fast, and it was feared would not survive the night. Though much reduced in strength, he was perfectly conscious of his awful position, and seemed fully prepared to meet death. President Fillmore had visited him, and the interview is said to have been of a most solemn and touching character.

Kossuth was still at Boston. The officers of the Dutch man-of-war *Prince of Orange* had been received with much attention at Washington.

In the west a severe hurricane had been experienced, by which the town of Leavenworth, Indiana, had been nearly destroyed. The lake navigation was not completely free from ice.

Accounts from California to the 5th of April have been received. The population of the State was increasing at a rate truly astonishing. The Vigilance Committee, which was recently resuscitated, had hanged a Mexican for murder. A duel was to take place at San Francisco on the evening of the 5th, between a member of the Assembly and a naval officer.

From the mines the accounts were most encouraging. The value of the gold exported from Jan. 1 to April 5 was 14,000,000 dollars. A lump of gold valued at 1200 dollars, and another massive piece weighing 26 lb., are reported to have been found at San Andreas and Valcitt. The value of a piece of gold picked up at Kelsey's dry diggings was estimated at 4000 dollars. Numerous instances are given of the discovery of lumps of gold weighing from 1 lb. to 2 lb. Tunnelling was being extensively carried on by the miners. At Duggan's Flat a party of 30 men were engaged in tunnelling through the solid rock. They had bored 100 feet, and expected to go 50 feet further before finding the gold.

Under the head Central America an accident of most perilous character is noticed as having occurred to the mail steam-boat on the Chagres River, with the Californian mails on board. The boat struck a snag and sank. Had the accident occurred a few yards further down the stream, she would have been irretrievably lost. The passengers by the *Crescent City* came over the Panama Railway from Buena Vista. The road was about to be opened to Frijola, and in a few weeks would be completed to San Pablo, six miles from Gorgona.

From the west coast of South America there is no news of interest. Flores' expedition against the existing Government of Ecuador was still lying at the mouth of the Guayaquil river.

INDIA.

The usual advices overland from Bombay, under date April 17, communicate full accounts on the subjects briefly noticed in our late edition last week, by telegraphic despatch from Trieste.

From these advices we learn that the first division of the force intended for the invasion of Burmah arrived off the Rangoon river on the morning of the 31st of March, and the remaining steamers and troops from Bengal and Madras were hourly expected. The campaign was to be opened formally on the 5th of April, and it was expected that Rangoon would be attacked about the 10th.

The Burmese preparations for war are described as being on a much more extended scale than in 1823; the people pretend to be very anxious for a trial of strength, and evidently attribute Lord Dalhousie's anxiety for peace and our delay in commencing operations to timidity. When Colonel Bogle, the Commissioner at Moulmein, in delivering a copy of the Governor-General's ultimatum to the Burmese Commissioners of Martaban, assured them that, though prepared for war, Lord Dalhousie was most anxious for peace, and expatiated on the calamities which a war would bring on Burmah, they replied, that, if the English were prepared for war, so were they; and as to what had been said regarding consequences, it was notorious throughout all Asia that the English were the greatest braggarts in the world. They have since sent word to Colonel Bogle, that if he does not attack them on the 1st of April (the day at which the period of negotiation expired), they would cross the river and attack him. The Governor of Rangoon also has sent a message to Commodore Lambert, entreating that he will come up with his force to Rangoon and fight it out without any more delay, as they are quite tired of seeing his ships lying at anchor outside doing nothing.

Admiral Austin, with the *Hastings*, 72, and M.M. steamer *Rattler*, were to join the force off Rangoon by the 3d or 4th of April. The Hon. East India Company's steam-frigate *Semiramis* was expected (from China) about the same time, and the *Nerbudda* and *Mahamuddy* had been ordered from the Hooghly and Akyab for river service. When all these have joined, the naval force in the Rangoon waters will consist (exclusive of transports) of a line-of-battle ship, a 42-gun frigate, and a brig of war, with 17 steamers, mostly vessels of war also.

The next mail will most probably bring news of the fall of Rangoon and Martaban; but much difference of opinion prevailed in India as to what further progress can be made before the setting in of the monsoon at the beginning of May. The experience of the late war proved that the climate of Rangoon will not admit of troops being quartered there with impunity during the rainy season; but it was also found that as the river was ascended the malaria of the lower country gradually ceased. It is, therefore, thought probable that the monsoon quarters of General Godwin's force will be fixed either at Donebaw or at Prome: the former, the site of Sir Wiloughby Cotton's repulse on the 8th of March, 1824, is about 100 miles above the Rangoon; and the latter, Sir A. Campbell's monsoon quarters in the second year of the last Burmese war, and reckoned as the key to Ava, is about double that distance.

From the north-west frontier there is nothing of importance. Sir C. Campbell's force had returned from Peshawar on the 27th ult., having reduced the marauders there to obedience without any severe fighting, as had been at first rumoured.

The Bombay Railway was making rapid progress towards completion.

CHINA.

The latest intelligence is dated Hong-Kong, March 30. The troops continued healthy, though the weather has been very unfavourable, and generally the colony is much freer from the late epidemic of the smallpox.

The emigration to California was proceeding rapidly. Upwards of 50 ships had sailed within a very short period, taking about 15,000 emigrants.

His Excellency Sir George Bonham, on his departure for England on a temporary absence, has had an address presented to him from the residents and merchants of the colony and Canton, as a mark of respect and esteem. Major-General Jervois had assumed the government and all the functions of Sir George Bonham till the arrival of the ordinary mail, which, it was supposed, would bring Dr. Bowring's commission as Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade.

With respect to the Kwangsi rebellion, mention is made of small places being attacked by banditti, no doubt in connexion with the insurgents, but nothing decisive is known.

A memorial bearing the signatures of 9 peers, 15 Roman Catholic Bishops, 19 baronets, 42 members of Parliament, 66 deputy-lieutenants, 288 magistrates, and upwards of 1000 other persons, praying her Majesty to pardon W. S. O'Brien and his political companions in exile was presented to his Excellency the Earl of Eglinton (the Lord-Lieutenant) at Dublin Castle on Monday. His Excellency read his reply, in which he reviewed all the circumstances of the case, and concluded by saying that he did not feel himself justified in recommending the prayer of the memorial to her Majesty's favourable consideration.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

PAUL-BEILBY LAWLEY THOMPSON, LORD WENLOCK.



This nobleman, youngest son of Sir Robert Lawley, fifth Baronet of Spoonhill, county Salop, by Jane his wife, only daughter of Beilby Thompson, Esq., of Eserick, assumed the surname of Thompson only, by sign manual, 27th September, 1820 on succeeding to the extensive estates of his maternal ancestors; but by another Royal licence, dated June, 1839, he resumed his paternal surname of Lawley before that of Thompson. He sat in Parliament for Wenlock from 1826 to 1832, and for the East Riding of Yorkshire from 1832 to 1837. In 1839 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Wenlock—a title that had been previously conferred on his brother, Sir Robert Lawley, who had died without issue. The first recorded ancestor of the Lawleys was Thomas Lawley, Esq., cousin and heir of John Lord Wenlock, privy councillor to King Edward IV., and Knight of the Garter. His descendant, Sir Thomas Lawley, of Spoonhill, M.P. for Shropshire, obtained a Baronetcy in 1641, and was great-great-grandfather of the Sir Robert Lawley, fifth Baronet, whose wife was the heiress of the Thompsons of Eserick, in Yorkshire. At the death, last year, of Sir Francis Lawley, the hereditary title of Baronet devolved on his brother, the Peer whose death we record. Lord Wenlock held for some time the dignified office of Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire. He was born 1st July, 1784, and married, 10th May, 1817, Caroline, youngest daughter of Richard Lord Braybrooke, by whom he leaves three sons (who take the name of Lawley only) and one daughter, Jane, wife of the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley. Of the sons, the eldest, Beilby Richard, born 21st April, 1818, succeeds as second Lord Wenlock, and as ninth Baronet. He is married to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Marquess of Westminster, and has one son and two daughters. The second son of the late Lord, the Hon. Robert Neville Lawley, is Captain in the 2d Life Guards; and the third, the Hon. and Rev. Stephen Wiloughby Lawley, a clergyman of the Church of England. Lord Wenlock died at Eserick Park, on the 9th inst.

SIR WILLIAM HENRY PENNYMAN, BART., OF ORMESBY, CO. YORK.



The death of Sir William H. Pennyman occurred at Ormesby Hall, on the 9th inst. The venerable Baronet had attained his 88th year. He was the only son of Sir James, the sixth inheritor of the title, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Grey, Bart., of Howick, and sister of the first Earl Grey. The Pennyman family are an ancient Yorkshire family, and were gallantly distinguished as Cavaliers during the great Civil War. The late Baronet, who was married to Charlotte, daughter of Bethel Robinson, Esq., of Calwick, co. York, but had no issue, seems to have been the last heir male of his house.

SIR GREY SKIPWITH, BART.



The death of this venerable Baronet occurred on the 13th inst. Sir Gray, who was sixth in descent from the first possessor of the title, Sir Henry Skipwith, of Prestwold, county Leicester, distinguished as a poetical writer, represented one of the oldest families in England, and could trace his unbroken male line from Robert de Estoteville, Baron of Cottingham, at the time of the Conquest, whose grandson, Patrick de Estoteville, inherited from his father the lordship of Skipwith, and thus originated the present family name. The deceased Baronet's immediate predecessors were residents of Virginia, North America, to which colony Sir Grey Skipwith, the third Baronet, emigrated during Cromwell's usurpation.

The late Sir Grey Skipwith sat in Parliament as one of the knights of the shire for Warwick from 1831 to 1834. He was born at Prestwold, in Virginia, 17th Sept., 1771, and married, 22d April, 1801, Harriet, third daughter of Gore Townshend, Esq., of Honington, county Warwick, and by her (who died 7th July, 1830) had ten sons and eight daughters: the eldest of the former is now Sir Thomas George Skipwith, ninth Baronet.

SIR CHARLES ROWAN, K.C.B.



Sir Charles Rowan, a gallant officer in the British service, and lately Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, was a son of the ancient and honourable family of Rowan, of Garry and Abohill, in the county of Antrim. He was the fifth son of Robert Rowan, Esq., of Garry, and of North Lodge, near Carrickfergus, by his wife Eliza, daughter of Hill Wilson, Esq., of Pardsburn, co. Down. He entered the British army in 1797, and his career in the service was stirring and honourable. He assisted at most of the victorious battles of the late war. He was at Corunna, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca; he was wounded at Badajoz, and also at the battle of Waterloo. Rowan was a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1812; he obtained a medal of two clasps, and was made a C.B. On the establishment, in 1829, of that most useful of modern institutions, the Metropolitan Police, Lieutenant-Colonel Rowan was appointed its Chief Commissioner—an office he filled with great credit and ability. To his skilful guidance were mainly owing the speedy removal of all passing prejudice against the new police, and the eventual lasting success of the measure. In 1848, Lieutenant-Colonel Rowan was advanced to be a K.C.B. He retired from his commissionership about two years ago. The gallant Colonel died at his residence in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, on the 8th inst.

SIR W. K. GRANT, K.C.B.

Sir William Keir Grant was son of Archibald Keir, Esq., of the East India Company's service, by his wife, who was a Miss Bruce, of Kinloch. This son, William Keir, who afterwards added the name of Grant to his paternal surname, was born in 1771. He entered the British army in 1792: his life has since been one continued course of activity and distinction in the service of his country. He ranked high among the most useful officers of the late war. Very early in his career, in 1794, he received the honour of the Order of Maria Theresa, as one of the eight officers who saved the Emperor of Austria from being taken prisoner by the enemy on the plains of Gattolunbre. In 1799 Keir Grant joined the Russian and Austrian army in Italy, and participated in the campaigns of that and the two following years, including the battles of Novi, Rivoli, and Marengo. He was subsequently fifteen years in India as Adjutant-General. He was Major-General on the staff, and Commander of the Forces in Java. He was also second member of the government of that island. He commanded four different armies employed in India, on each of which occasions he received the thanks of the Indian Government, and on one of these occasions the thanks of Parliament also. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1822, and a Lieutenant-General in 1825: he became a General in 1841. He was a G.C.B., a Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion and Sun, and a Baron of Austria. Sir William Keir Grant married, in 1811, the daughter of Captain Jackson, of the Royal Navy. Sir William died a few days since: he was at the time of his demise Colonel of the Scots Greys.

JOHN HAVILAND, ESQ., M.R.I.A.

This gentleman, a celebrated architect and engineer, in America died suddenly at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 28th of last March. Mr. Haviland sprang from the ancient Norman family of De Haviland of Guernsey, one of whom, James De Haviland, settled in the reign of Henry VII. in Dorsetshire, among the gentry of which county and of Somersetshire his descendants still flourish. John Haviland, the subject of this notice, was the son of James Haviland, Esq., by Ann, the daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Cobey, rector of Dordbrook, county of Devon, and was born on the 15th of December, 1792, at the family seat, Gundenham Manor, county of Somerset. He studied professionally under Elmes, the well-known biographer of Sir Christopher Wren, and in 1815 went to Russia by invitation of his uncle Count Mordvinoff, then Minister of the Marine to the Emperor Alexander. Here, although invited to enter the service, he did not stay long, preferring the prospect held out to him by the American Admiral and General Von Santag, then in the service of Russia. He consequently went to America in the following year, where from the time of his arrival he commenced his lasting labours of erecting spacious penitentiaries. His radiating plan for these buildings has made him well known throughout Europe; it was first introduced into England at Pentonville. Mr. Haviland's constructive genius was of a very high order: his taste has rarely been equalled, perhaps never surpassed. His works in America are very numerous and of great magnitude: they embrace all descriptions of public buildings. Mr. Haviland was a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of many other learned bodies in Europe and America. His demise is the third in his immediate family which has had to be chronicled within a short time. The two other deaths were that of his first cousin, John Haviland, M.D., the late Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge, and that of the representative of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, Thomas Haviland Burke, Esq., Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, who died on the 2d ult., and whose memoir appeared in this Journal on the 10th ult.

LEBBENS CHARLES HUMFREY, ESQ., Q.C.

This gentleman, after receiving a university education, was called to the English bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 17th June, 1823. His practice was in the common law courts of Westminster, and on the Midland Circuit. He first rose into notice at the Nottingham, Leicester, and Northamptonshire Sessions of that circuit. Mr. Humfrey attained in course of time considerable eminence as a skilful and fluent Nisi Prius advocate. He became a Queen's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; and he was latterly, both in position and in amount of business, the leader of his circuit. Mr. Humfrey, to the regret of all who knew him, died on the 11th inst., in the zenith of his success and reputation. His demise was the result of that most frightful disease, cancer, which he bore with great patience and fortitude, continuing in the exercise of his profession almost to the last; he was at the time in his 55th year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The number of persons to whom the Lord Bishop of Salisbury administered the rite of confirmation, during his late tour, was beyond precedent in the diocese.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.—The clergy of the diocese of Gloucester have agreed upon an address to be presented to their bishop, conveying their cordial approval and admiration of the conduct of his Lordship in reference to the Horfield Manor estate, and their deep sympathy with him when made the object of attacks both in Parliament and by the public press. They say that "public opinion will not be slow to acknowledge the merits of a prelate who has devoted for public purposes in his diocese for the last twenty years or more a clear yearly tenth of his gross episcopal income, and now makes over to the interests of the Church property (without a doubt legally, equitably, and morally his own) to an amount unparalleled in the record of episcopal munificence."

THE "ECCELESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS."—By an order of council, dated May 15, 1852, her Majesty has been pleased to ratify a scheme prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with the consent of the Bishop of Ely, by which it is agreed that the annual income of £5500 shall be paid to the said Bishop by the said commissioners, in lieu of the present and future income arising from the said see.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held a meeting on Monday last, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair; there being also present the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Bangor, Gloucester, and Bristol, Lichfield, St. Asaph, Oxford, and Ripon; the Earl of Dartmouth, Sir H. R. Inglis, Bart., M.P., the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., &c. The applications received were very numerous; several, however, were incomplete, but the board was enabled to grant assistance for the following objects:—Building new churches at Neutrup, in the parish of Wolstanton, Staffordshire; Abertillery, in the parish of Aberystwith; New Leeds, in the parish of Bradford, Yorkshire; and Bottisham Lodge, near Newmarket: rebuilding the churches at Llanishan, near Monmouth, and Shensstone, in Staffordshire: enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Old Radnor; St. David's, Carmarthen; Upper Beeding, Sussex; All Saints, Hereford; New Sleaford, Lincolnshire; Postling, near Hythe; Lund, near Preston; Limpinhoe, Norfolk; St. Peter's, at Gwilt, Lincoln; Shirenewton, near Chepstow; Haslow, near Tonbridge; Gilton, near Cambridge; and Aldridge, near Walsall. The grants made at former meetings towards building churches at Edensor, in the Staffordshire Potteries; and St. Luke's District, Bilton; and towards re-arranging the seats in the church at Chalford, Gloucestershire, were increased, under the urgent circumstances of those cases.

THE SIERRA LEONE MISSION.—The annual meeting of this society, which is chiefly supported by the churches of the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, was held on Wednesday, at West-street Chapel, Waiworth; the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden in the chair. The report stated the object of the society to be the sustentation of the churches originally founded in Sierra Leone by the African members of Lady Huntingdon's society in America, who emigrated to that colony under the auspices of a London commercial company, in the year 1792, and the extension of the Gospel amongst the nations of that part of Africa, and the liberated slaves who were settled there. There are at present under the superintendence of the society's principal agent, 11 chapels, 5 week-day schools, 3 Sabbath schools, 48 preachers and exhorters, and 89 class leaders. There are 500 children in the day schools and 600 adults and children in the Sabbath schools. The number of members in full church fellowship under the missionaries' care amounts to 1513, in addition to which there are 107 candidates for membership. Of these, 9 are Nova Scotians, 55 the descendants of the first native settlers, a few maroons, Buidoms, Sherbro, &c., and the remainder liberated Africans landed from slave vessels. The operations of the society are conducted exclusively by means of native agency. The income of the year was roughly stated at about £500, leaving a small balance due to the treasurer.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories*: The Rev. R. J. King, to Wymondham, Norfolk; the Rev. G. Perry, to Waddington, Lincolnshire; the Rev. W. Green, M.A., to Penhurst, Kent. *Vicarages*: The Rev. Udney I. T. Allen, to Leydown-with-Harty, Kent; the Rev. Peter Whitfield Branker, to Hatfield Feverel, Essex; the Rev. William Hurler Le Marchant, to Coln St. Aldwyns, Gloucestershire; the Rev. M. H. Scott, to Oakbrook; the Rev. O. V. Goodrich, to Leppington, Salop; the Rev. John Griffiths, to Nevera-with-Kilgwin, Pembrokeshire. The Rev. Zachariah Barry is appointed Colonial Chaplain for Western Australia; the Rev. Owen Emeric Vidal is appointed Colonial Chaplain at Sierra Leone.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. John Parker, from the inhabitants of Rampton, near East Retford, Notts, on his leaving the curacy; the Rev. Udney J. T. Allen, late curate of Chiddington, Kent, from the parishioners, on his promotion; the Rev. A. Daniel, incumbent of Trinity Church, Frouse, as an Easter offering, from the members of his congregation; the Rev. David Parry, vicar of Llywell, from his parishioners; the Rev. T. Thomas, curate of Dowlais, Glamorgan, from friends; the Rev. Robert Abraham Gent, senior curate, from the incumbent and parishioners of the Chapel of Haslingden, as a token of their high appreciation of the value of his services among them during the first year of his residence in Haslingden.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

On Tuesday a conference of delegates from local mechanics' literary and scientific institutions, convened by the Council of the Society of Arts, was held in the great room of the society's house, John-street, Adelphi, for the purpose of settling the terms of combination and union between the society and similar local institutions throughout the country. The Marquis of Lansdowne took the chair shortly after three o'clock, and was warmly cheered on entering the room. The noble Marquis was accompanied by the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of Oxford, and Earl Granville; and there were also present Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., Lord Ebury, M.P., Mr. Strutt, M.P., Mr. Tinsley, M.P., Mr. Moffat, M.P., Dr. Lyon Playfair, the Dean of St. Paul's, Sir J. Boileau, Sir C. Eastlake, P.R.A., Sir D. Brewster, Sir C. Lyell, Professor Moseley, Professor Solly, Mr. Babbage, Mr. Tooke, Mr. Harry Chester, Mr. C. Westworth Duke, Mr. Leonard Horner, Mr. C. Knight, Mr. Huilan, Mr. Cole, C.B., and the Rev. Dr. Booth. Upwards of 200 delegates were present from all parts of the country, and the very crowded audience was graced by the presence of several ladies.

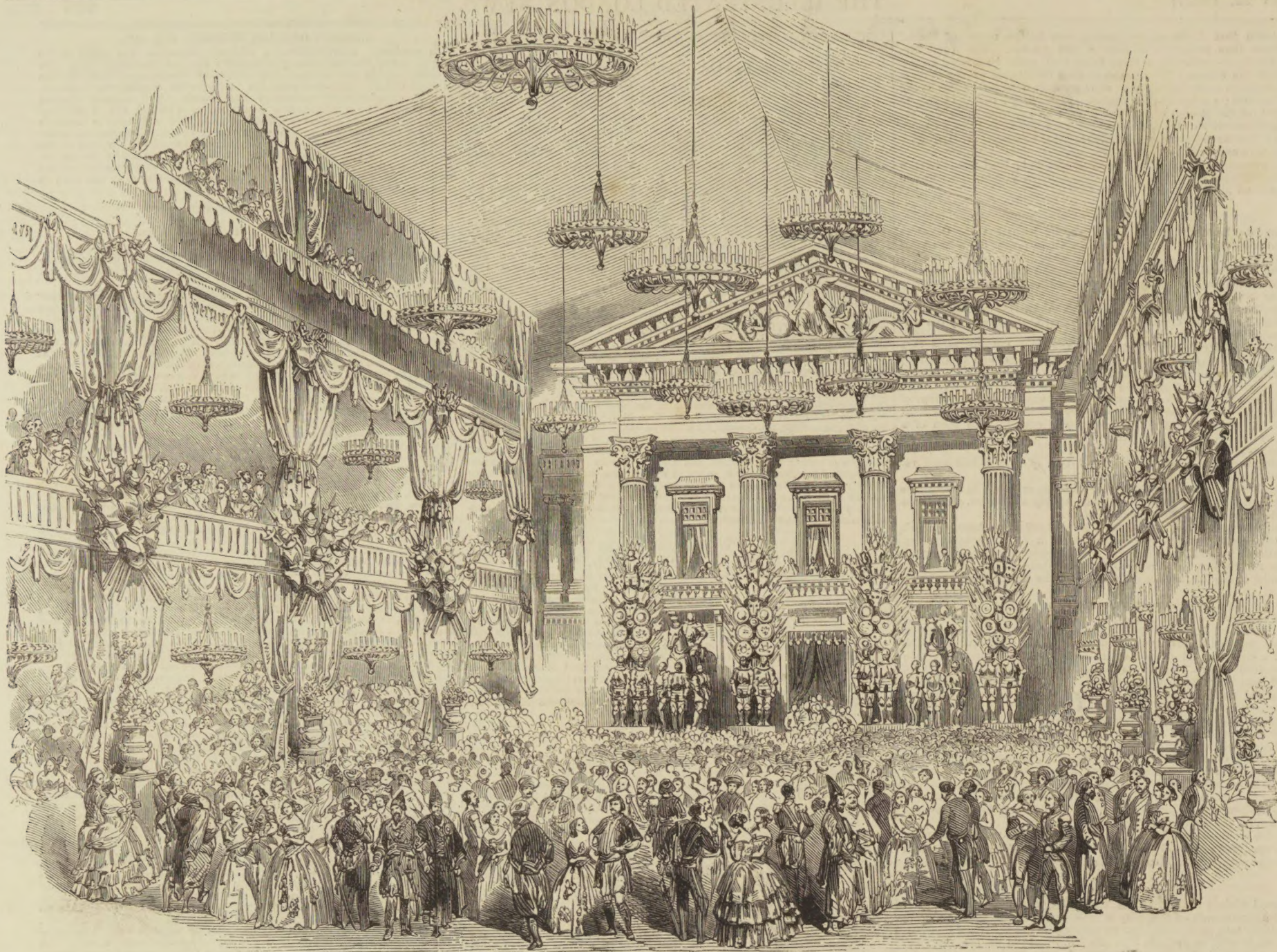
The Marquis of Lansdowne, in introducing the business of the meeting, stated, that, as the commerce and population of the country had increased, there had, fortunately, sprung up an increased desire to propagate knowledge and science. So diffused had this desire become, that in the communications which had been held with the various institutions now existing in England, amounting to not less than 446, and representing 70,000 persons, it appears that 350 of them have actually responded to the queries that had been addressed to them from that place, and have expressed their anxious wish to put themselves in immediate, close, and friendly communication with the present society. Although there have been great doubts, great conflicts, and great difficulties with regard to perhaps the greatest of all public social questions—the centralisation of power—he believed that as to the unity of the centralisation of knowledge no doubt can be entertained. Demands have been made from all quarters of the most varied description, varying with the specific wants of each locality—some asking for lectures to be sent to them, some asking for statistical information, some asking for books, or for the information as to where they may be procured, some asking for means of holding public exhibitions. He believed that any assistance given in this way will be repaid simply, and that those waters of knowledge which the society will diffuse, like those gathered from the ocean, will come back, refreshing the streams in which they originated, into that great reservoir which is the pride of the metropolis to cheer to the animation of the country.

The Earl Granville, Mr. Strutt, the Bishop of Oxford, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Grainger, Mr. Tinsley, the Earl of Carlisle, the Dean of St. Paul's, and several of the delegates delivered their sentiments, and various resolutions were adopted, amongst which were the following:—

That the pecuniary conditions of union should be asked to protect the society from loss, and to afford to the institutions the full value of the payments which they may make. That the meeting accept the "Memoranda of Intent," as a sufficient statement in general terms of the advantages which may be expected to result from the proposed combination and union; and request that the society of Arts will appoint a select committee to carry out the foregoing resolutions; and that every institution in union with the society will nominate a representative to form one of a representative council, which shall have quarterly or other conferences with the said select committee.

In the evening a dinner took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, which was very numerous attended by members of the Society of Arts, as well as by delegates of the local institutions. The Earl of Carlisle occupied the chair.

On Wednesday the delegates again assembled at John-street, Adelphi, for the purpose of adopting measures with a view to carry out the objects suggested in the scheme for promoting a combination of local institutions in union with the Society of Arts; Mr. Harry Chester in the chair. The several questions connected with education having been discussed, a deputation proceeded to Buckingham Palace, to wait on Prince Albert; and the Marquis of Lansdowne having represented to his Royal Highness the objects held in view, Prince Albert expressed his approbation of the proposed union, and hoped that the project might be successfully carried out.



THE GRAND BALL IN THE COURT-YARD OF THE ECOLE MILITAIRE.

THE FETES DES AIGLES, AT PARIS.

We this week complete our illustrations of these magnificent *Fêtes* with views of the Ball in the Grand Court of the Ecole Militaire, and the Procession of the Clergy, fully described in our Journal of last week. (See page 386.)

For the Ball in the Court-yard were constructed three spacious saloons parallel to each other, with two long lateral galleries. The centre saloon or nave was that set apart for dancing. The entrance was by means of a vestibule, at the angles of which were piers, with their base respectively supported by four pieces of cannon and four mortars; the caps of the piers formed of cavalry pistols, &c.

Instead of bullets or shells, bouquets of flowers were seen issuing from the mouths of the field-pieces. In front of the door communicating with the vestibule stood two figures of horsemen wearing complete armour, and holding a lance, and who had the appearance of sentinels guarding the banner or the castle of some feudal chief. On each side of the inner entrance of the ball-room were two columns 15 feet high, formed entirely of implements of war—bullets, cannons, muskets, and sabres; and their summit was terminated by lance-heads decorated with streamers, and supporting, one the bust of the Emperor Napoleon, the other that of the President of the Republic. The cross of the Legion of Honour, and the military medal recently instituted, of large form and proportion, were suspended behind these columns. The ball-room was about 64 feet in

height, and along its entire length ran 80 square columns reaching to the roof, and sustaining two long galleries raised about 24 feet from the ground, and to which access was had by wide staircases. The decorations of the galleries were in the style of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and the front was ornamented with tapestries in crimson velvet, with fringes and tassels of gold. The four pillars that supported it were ornamented with shields. In front of and between the pillars were placed figures of armed knights, mounted on barbed steeds. A long scroll, with the words "Honneur et Patrie," traced in gold, ran round above the upper story. At one extremity was constructed an estrade for the President. The orchestra had its place in front, in a spacious gallery constructed right over the principal entrance; and above it was the effigy of an eagle holding a scroll with the words "L'Armée au Prince Louis Napoléon!" At the base of the columns, which seemed to rise from beds of flowers, were placed mortars, whose mouths were filled with sweet-scented garlands. The balustrades of the galleries were formed of sabre blades and pistols. From out of a mass of gilt bronze lustres, holding 24,000 wax lights, gushed a stream of light, which was reflected back from these warlike ornaments.

Between the upper part of the galleries and the ceiling, which was covered with white tapestry, were seen immense garlands of ivy, encircling escutcheons, on which were traced, in characters of gold, several of the victories of the French army since the Revolution of 1789.

M. ARAGO.

In our Journal of last week we stated the refusal of M. François Arago to take the oath of allegiance to the President of the Republic, and tendering his resignation. The following is M. Arago's letter to the Minister of Public Instruction:—

Paris, May 9.

Monsieur le Ministre.—The Government has itself admitted that the oath prescribed by Art. 14 of the Constitution ought not to be required from the members of a purely scientific and literary body like the Institute. I cannot say why the Bureau des Longitudes, an astronomical academy, in which, when a vacancy occurs, an election ensues to fill it up, is placed in another category. The simple circumstance would perhaps have sufficed to induce me to refuse the oath; but considerations of another nature, I confess, have exercised a decisive influence on my mind. Circumstances rendered me, in 1848, as member of the Provisional Government, one of the founders of the Republic. As such (and I glory in it at present) I contributed to the abolition of all political oaths. At a later period I was named by the Constituent Assembly President of the Executive Committee: my acts in this last-named situation are too well known to the public for me to have need to mention them here. You can comprehend, Monsieur le Ministre, that in presence of these reminiscences my conscience has imposed on me a resolution which perhaps the director of the Observatory would have hesitated to come to. I had always thought that by the terms of the law an astronomer at the Bureau of Longitude was appointed for life, but your decision has undeceived me. I have, therefore, Monsieur le Ministre, to request you to appoint a day on which I shall have to quit an establishment which I have been inhabiting now for near half a century. That establishment, thanks to the protection given to it by the Governments which have succeeded each other in France for the last forty years—thanks, above all, I may be allowed to say, to the kindness of the Legislative Assemblies in regard to me—has risen from its ruins and its insignificance, and can now be offered to strangers as a model. It is not without a profound sentiment of grief that I shall separate from so many fine instruments, to the construction of which I have more or less contributed; it is not without lively apprehension that I shall behold the means of research created by me passing into malevolent or even hostile hands; but my conscience has spoken, and I am bound to obey its dictates. I am anxious that in this circumstance everything shall pass in the most open manner; and, in consequence, I inform you, Monsieur le Ministre, that I will address to all the great academies of Europe and America, for I have long had the honour of belonging to them, a circular to intimate my removal from an establishment with which my name had been in some sort identified, and which was for me a second country. I desire it to be known everywhere that the motives which have dictated my determination have nothing for which my children can ever blush. I owe these explanations above all to the first-rate savans who honour me with their friendship, such as Humboldt, Faraday, Brewster, Melvin, &c. I am anxious also that these illustrious personages shall not be uneasy concerning the great change which this determination of mine will produce in my existence. My health has without doubt been much impaired in the service of my country. A man cannot have passed a part of his life going from mountain-peak to mountain-peak, in the wildest districts of Spain, for the purpose of determining the precise figure of the earth; in the inhospitable regions of Africa comprised between Bonga and the capital of the Regency; in Algiers corsairs; in the prisons of Ma-



VESTIBULE OF THE BALL-ROOM.



PROCESSION OF THE CLERGY AT THE CHAMP DE MARS.

Jorca, of Rosas, and Palamos, without profound traces being left behind. But I may remind my friends that a hand without vigour can still hold a pen, and that the half-blind old man will always find near him persons anxious to note down his words. Receive, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my respect.

F. ARAGO.

On the same day M. Arago addressed a second letter to the Minister of Public Instruction, who has replied as follows:—

Monsieur,—In excusing yourself on May 9, on the score of ill-health, for not attending with your colleagues of the Board of Longitude to take the oath to the

Prince President and to the Constitution, you had authorised me to suppose that you would not decline an obligation imposed by the Constitution on all public functionaries. Your second letter, which bears the same date, but which I received at a later hour, does not allow me to entertain that hope. Without stopping to remark on the change of language, which it is impossible not to be struck with, and on the terms, so little guarded, which I was surprised to meet with on this occasion from your pen, I considered it my duty to take the orders of the Prince before I accepted your resignation. The President of the Republic has authorised me to admit an exception in favour of a *savant* whose works have thrown lustre on France, and whose existence his Government would regret to embitter. The publicity given to your letters will not change in any respect the resolution which I consider it an honour to transmit to you. Receive, Monsieur, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. FORTCOUL.

M. Arago (of whom we give a characteristic Portrait, from a daguerreotype by Claudet) is now in his 67th year, and has been a distinguished member of the Institute since 1810. A brief memoir of his eventful life has already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 68.



M. ARAGO.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET.

FIRE IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

At about eight o'clock on Monday morning a fire was discovered in one of the departments of Portsmouth Dockyard, which, but for the immense exertions promptly made to extinguish it, might have resulted in the destruction of an incalculable amount of national property, and crippled for a long time the efficiency of Portsmouth as a naval *dépôt*.

The scene of the catastrophe was the Tarring-house, situated nearly in the centre of the yard: it is three stories high, and of considerable length, running in a line from the Rope-house, from which it is separated by a road, which was nearly blocked up with rope-bins, plank, wood, coal, and other combustibles. On the other side of the Tar-house are the storekeepers' and builders' offices. The lower end of the Tarring-house is used for tarring single yarn. There are two coppers, each containing about ten gallons of tar: through this tar, when hot, the yarn passes, and a small steam-engine winds up the yarn on its proper reel. The fire was lighted under the coppers as usual, and soon after



SCENE OF THE LATE FIRE IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD, ON MONDAY LAST.—THE TARRING-HOUSE.

the flames burst out with terrific violence, and that compartment of the building was shortly in flames.

Four ropemakers, a boy, and one stoker were in the Tarring-house at the time; they instantly rushed out and gave an alarm; the fire-bell was rung, the police were called, the engines manned and run up to the scene of the disaster; and within three minutes after the alarm was given one of the ropemakers' four engines (which was the first at the fire) was got into play. About forty engines altogether were soon at work, and there being a good supply of water and thousands of hands, within the hour (from eight to nine) the flames were extinguished and the damage ascertained. Nothing could exceed the praiseworthy exertions of all the parties engaged in the work; every officer and man was at his post, and plied the means at his command with indefatigable vigour, and thus has been saved a most important section, if not the greater portion, of the Dockyard.

The building containing the offices before enumerated is about 40 feet high, and as many in width, the partitions being of brick, with iron bars to the windows. In this building at the time of the fire were about 1500 tons of tarred yarn, 14 or 15 cwt. of yarn in the Tarring-house (the seat of the fire), which was destroyed; and in an adjoining store of the same edifice were several tar-barrels, and three full ones, besides the stock in use at the time of the accident. Had this immense inflammable mass ignited, the Dockyard would, in all probability, have been one wide-spread scene of devastation, on one side of the Tarring-house being a long range of roperies, extending nearly the entire depth of the yard, with low wooden sheds within a dozen feet of the Tarring-house, timber in immense loads strewn about and stacked around, and on the other a long range of offices, police store, armoury, &c. The boilers in which the tar is heated are of copper, holding about five buckets each, and it was the newest of these vessels which burst. The part of the building in which they were is gutted, and the roof burnt through. The preservation of the other sections of the building seems truly providential. Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, Commander-in-Chief, was among the first on the spot, and most prompt and energetic in giving his commands. Rear-Admiral Superintendent Prescott, who was confined to his bedroom by indisposition, has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the cause of the disaster, and has issued a notice as a mark of his admiration at the good conduct of the officers, artificers, and labourers of the dockyard.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 23.—Sunday after Ascension Day.
MONDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819. Calvin died, 1554.
TUESDAY, 25.—Sir Humphrey Davy died, 1829.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Augustine died, 605.
THURSDAY, 27.—Dante born, 1265.
FRIDAY, 28.—William Pitt born, 1756.
SATURDAY, 29.—King Charles II. restored, 1660.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1852

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
30 45	35 55	40 05	44 15	48 25	52 35	56 45

EASTERN COUNTIES, NORFOLK, AND EAST ANGLIAN RAILWAYS.—WHITSUNDAY HOLIDAYS.—First and Second-Class Return Tickets taken on FRIDAY, 25th; SATURDAY, 26th; or SUNDAY, 27th of MAY, will be available for the RETURN JOURNEY on any day up to and including Saturday, June 5. By Order. Coaching Superintendent's Office, Bishopsgate Station, 12th May, 1852.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—FAMILY TICKETS (for not less than four persons, for which number of first-class passengers the compartment of a carriage may be secured) will be issued at the following reduced fares from London to Lowestoft or Yarmouth and back, thus affording families an opportunity of visiting these watering-places, with the option of returning by any train (including the express) within 28 days of the date of issue.

FARES.
For Family Tickets, each member from London to Lowestoft and back, 3s 6d; 2nd class, 3s 1st class, 4s 6d. Extra Tickets may also be had for one member of each family party, as above, for a series of journeys during the 28 days, as follows:—
Fares for Extra Tickets available for—
Three journeys, there and back, 3s 6d 2nd class; 4s 1st class.
Four journeys, there and back, 4s 6d 2nd class; 6s 1st class.
For every additional journey, there and back, 6s 2nd class; 8s 1st class.
These Tickets are not transferable.
Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.
By order, GEORGE RICHARDSON, Superintendent.
Bishopsgate, April 22, 1852.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRIPS TO NORFOLK, THE ISLE OF ELY, AND CAMBRIDGE-HIRE. A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES BISHOPSGATE STATION EVERY SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

Arriving at	About	FARES THERE AND BACK		
		1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Cambridge	3.45	8s 0d	6s 0d	4s 0d
Ely	4.20	10s 0d	8s 0d	6s 0d
Wymondham ..	4.40	12s 0d	10s 0d	8s 0d
Norwich	5.15	14s 0d	12s 0d	10s 0d
Yarmouth	7.15	20s 0d	16s 0d	12s 0d
Lowestoft	7.45	24s 0d	20s 0d	16s 0d

The Tickets will be available for the Return Journey on any day within seven days of date of issue, by the Trains due in London at 2 or 10 P.M. week days, or any Train on Sundays.
By Order, GEORGE RICHARDSON, Superintendent.
Coaching Superintendent's Office, Bishopsgate Station, April 26, 1852.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK. THE GREAT BRITAIN Steamship, 3500 tons, Captain B. R. MATTHEWS (late Commander of the Great Western and City of Glasgow Steamships) will be despatched from the WELLINGTON DOCK, LIVERPOOL, DIRECT TO NEW YORK, as under:—
SATURDAY, 26th JUNE | WEDNESDAY, 18th AUGUST | WEDNESDAY, 13th OCTOBER.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
After Saloon 20 guineas
Fore Saloon 15 guineas
Including Steward's fee, the attendance of an experienced Surgeon, bedding, and all provisions except wines and liquors, which will be supplied at moderate prices.

Each passenger in the after saloon will be allowed half a ton, and in the fore saloon a quarter of a ton of baggage for personal luggage, independent of state-room accommodation. Freight will be charged on any exceeding these quantities at the rate of 60s. All passengers money to be paid before baggage can go on board.

FREIGHT.—Fine Goods, 6s per ton; coarse goods, hardware, and weight, subject to agreement, without premium, if paid here; or with 5 per cent premium if paid in New York at four dollars eighty cents per pound sterling. Goods intended for any part of America forwarded with care and economy. Cargo received at the Wellington Dock up to six o'clock P.M. on the evening of Thursday, 24th of June. Parcels until six P.M. on Friday, the 25th, at the Office, No. 1, North John-street.

Apply in Bristol to Gibbs, Bright, and Co. Apply in Cork to T. E. Hodder.
" London to Gibbs, Bright, and Co. Plymouth to J. C. Matthews.
" Glasgow to Samuel Irvin and Co. Manchester to W. A. and Co.
" Dublin to W. Carson and Son, Birmingham to W. W. Winfield.
" Glasgow to Eden-quay, Leeds to Davy and Co.
" Belfast to H. L. Allen, North Wall, Havre to
" Liverpool to George Pim and Co. New York to Richard Irvin.
Or to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and Co., 1, North John-street, Liverpool.

TOURS IN IRELAND.—The Public is respectfully informed that arrangements have been entered into by the CHESTER and HOLYHEAD RAILWAY COMPANY, with the Principal Railway Companies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, by which First and Second Class "IRISH TOURIST TICKETS" will be issued at the following "rates and prices":—

London (Station) 25 0 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle, Oxford .. 6 0 0
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester .. 5 5 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln .. 5 0 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby .. 4 0 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield .. 4 0 0
Liverpool, Chester .. 4 0 0

These Tickets (which in no case are transferable) will be available for one Month from the date of issue, and will enable the holders to proceed to Chester, thence to Bangor, Holyhead, and Dublin; from Dublin to Cork, which is within ten miles of the celebrated naval station of Queenstown (Cove). From Cork to the far-famed Lakes of Killarney, by the new and romantic route of Kenmare and Glenties, which latter place combines some of the most attractive and magnificent scenery in Europe.

Under special arrangements for the accommodation of English Visitors, the holder of each "Irish Tourist Ticket" is entitled (within the month it is valid), on its production at the Office of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, 53, Westland-row, Dublin, to have issued to him:—

I. A Ticket for a Four Days' Tour in the County of Wicklow, and embracing all its interesting scenery, at the price of £1 10s.
II. A Ticket from Dublin to Belfast, and back (by railway), for the Excursion to the Giant's Causeway. First Class, £1 10s; Second Class, £1 5s.

III. A Ticket from Dublin to Galway, and back (by railway), for the Tour through the Wild and Romantic District of Connemara. First Class, £1 10s; Second Class, £1 5s. Every Purchaser of an Irish Tourist Ticket will be presented gratis with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourist's Hand-Book," which has been compiled on the above Tours. In addition to the usual Descriptions and Illustrations, it will contain the fullest information of the course of Post between every place in England at which Tourist Tickets are issued, and Dublin as also the most copious particulars respecting the Hotels, and the Scale of Charges for Rooms, Meals, Wines, &c., at each; the object being to enable visitors to know at all times accurately as possible both their Travelling and Personal Charges during their sojourn in Ireland.

The landlords of the hotels have undertaken to leave no effort unspared on their part to contribute to the comfort of their English visitors; a glance at their charges will show their extreme moderation.

The curators of the public institutions in Ireland and of the other objects of attraction will have pleasure in granting every reasonable facility and accommodation; and at the Office of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, 53, Westland-row, Dublin, the fullest and most accurate information upon every subject connected with these Tours will be afforded.

There are three common routes to and from Ireland, viz. Holyhead, on each week-day; two on Sundays.
First Class Passengers, booked to or from Ireland, can travel by the Express and Mail Trains at the same fare as by the ordinary Trains.
Second Class Passengers, booked to or from Ireland, can travel by the 9.30 a.m. Express Train, from London and be intermediate station, for the same Second Class Fare as if they were booked by the ordinary trains. They have also the same privilege in returning by the Express Train (on occasion with the 9.0 a.m. Express Boat from Kingstown) that leaves Chester at 5.15 p.m. and is due in London at 11.0 p.m.
NOTE.—Persons desirous of visiting the North or the West of Ireland only, can take the ordinary Return Tickets from London, Birmingham, Manchester, Chester, or Liverpool to Belfast or Galway. Those issued at London are available for Fourteen Days; those from the other Stations for Seven. London to Belfast, First Class, £5 5s; Second Class, £3 10s; Galway, First Class, £5 10s; Second Class, £4. From the other Stations, the prices are reduced in proportion, which, and for further particulars, see "Bradshaw's Railway Guide" for each month, page 122.

OPERA BOXES in the BEST SITUATIONS,
ORCHESTRA STALLS, and PIT TICKETS, on Moderate Terms,
At MR MITCHELL'S ROYAL LIBRARY, 33, OLD BOND-STREET.
FRANCIS PLAYS, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
PRIVATE BOXES by the Night for every Theatre in London.

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM.—On MONDAY, and during the week will be performed a Dramatic Story in Eight Acts, occupying the whole evening, entitled A CHAIN OF EVENTS. Characters by Messrs C. Matthews, F. Matthews, R. Kirby, Belton, R. Baker, Suter, H. Horrocks, Rogers, H. Butler, and Honnor; Misses Vestris, Miss Letitia, Mrs. E. Matthews, Miss J. S. George, Miss R. Wright, Miss M. Oliver, Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Macnamara, Miss Martindale, Miss Ellis, Miss Grove, Mrs. Foote, and Miss Foote.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.
On Oxford-street—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN—MONDAY, MAY 24, 1852, will be performed the CORICAN BROTHERS, A LUCKY FRIDAY, and (compressed into one act) the new FAIRY EASTER PIECE. Tuesday, 25th: The Coricain Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Wednesday, 26th: Shakespeare's Historical Play of King John, and a Lucky Friday. Thursday, 27th: The Coricain Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Friday, 28th: The Coricain Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Saturday, 29th: The Coricain Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Easter Piece.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—The Operatic Season Commences on WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 31st, 1852, under the sole direction of MISS ROMER.—Messrs. Travers, Borsani, H. Corri, C. Romer, Kuchler, Miss Poole, Mrs. Weiss, the Misses Coveney, and Mrs. Robertson, are engaged. Increased band and chorus: Musical direction, Herr Meyer Lutz. An Oriental spectacle is in preparation.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.—Last Night but Three of Mlle ROSE CHERI's Engagement, and of the present performance.—MONDAY EVENING (for the first time) will be given the popular comédie-vaudeville entitled YELVA, in which Mlle Rose Cheri will perform, and other entertainments. Wednesday will be produced several attractive novelties, for Mr Mitchell's Benefit, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty. Boxes and stalls may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

MR. MITCHELL'S BENEFIT.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
—Mr MITCHELL begs most respectfully to announce that his BENEFIT is fixed to take place, under the gracious Patronage of her MAJESTY, on WEDNESDAY Evening, MAY 26, 1852, on which occasion will be presented an attractive Entertainment, combining the services of Mr Lafont, M. Numa, Mlle Rose Cheri, and other eminent artists, being the last night but one of the present performance.—Mr Mitchell solicits the favour of early application for Boxes and Stalls.—Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that he has entered into arrangements for presenting, for the first time in this country, a short Series (limited to Twelve Representations) of GERMAN DRAMAS and COMEDIES. The First Representation will take place on WEDNESDAY Evening, JUNE 2, 1852, when Goethe's tragedy of EGMONT, with the Original Cast, will be produced, and in which Herr Emil Despretz, Herr Harbinger, Herr C. Kühn, Herr W. Thaler, Friedrich Wilhelm, and Frau Von Müller will have the hon. of making their First Appearances in England.—Subscriptions will be arranged for Twelve Representations.—The terms of which, and Prospectuses of the general arrangements, may be obtained at Mr MITCHELL'S Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On MONDAY, MAY 24th, and during the week, will be presented, for positively the last six nights, the military spectacle of BONAPARTE in EGYPT; or, the Battle of Aboukir, which must be witnessed as a consequence of the production of the magnificent Spectacle of ST. GEORGE and the DRAGON on WHIT-MONDAY. To be followed by Mr Batty's inimitable Scenes in the Arena, introducing the most talented Equestrians, male and female, the celebrated Mlle Rebecca, Mr A. Cooke, and Mr Boswell. The whole terminating with a popular Farce.—Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily. Stage-Manager, Mr. C. Leclerc.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, opposite the Broad-Walk, Kensington Gardens, will OPEN for the Season on WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 31, 1852. Mr Batty, in announcing his second season, begs leave to say that he has spared neither pains nor expense in securing the best Artists from the principal Continental and Foreign Amphitheatres, to realise the spirit-stirring scenes and exciting contests of the Curiculum; and to ensure a perfect production of the various scenes, the celebrated HENRI FRANCONI, founder of the Parisian Hippodrome, has been engaged, under whose superintendence the numerous Stud of trained Horses, Ponies, Stags, Ostriches, &c., will be introduced from time to time. A splendid Brass Band will be in attendance.—Doors open at Five, and the performance commences at Six precisely. Admission, Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class Seats, 2s; Second Class 1s 6d; Third Class 1s 3d.

THEATRE DE VARIETES, LINWOOD GALLERY, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—GREAT SUCCESS OF THE LIVING MARIONETTES.—On MONDAY EVENING and during the week the performances will commence with the WATERMAN. Tom Tug, Miss Hannah; Robin, Master George. To conclude with the favou Le Vaudeville of the SWISS COFFAGE. Lisette, Miss Sarah; Nan, Miss Master George; Corporal Matt, Miss Hannah. To commence at 8. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, WEST STRAND.—On MONDAY, MAY 24, and every Evening during the week, at Eight o'clock, the HAPPY MANAGER, a Dramatic Difficulty, in one act. To be followed by the successful Burlesque, the ARCADIAN BROTHERS. To conclude with ALADIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP.

A MORNING PERFORMANCE on Wednesday, the 26th and Saturday, the 29th, at Three o'clock. Doors open half an hour before each performance.—The Ebony Marionettes, are re-engaged and will appear on Whit Monday, when some new pieces will be produced.—Private Boxes, Stalls, &c., to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre from Eleven till Five; and of all the principal Librarians.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MR. ALLCROFT'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, MONDAY NEXT, MAY 24, to commence at One o'clock. Vocalists:—Miss Louisa Fyfe, Jetty de Treffe, Favanti, Dolby, Labadie, Poole, Lowe, Ley, Macpherson, and Mrs. Sims Reeves; Messrs Sims Reeves, Letitia, Calogano, Brandt, Kelcher, Drayton, and Signor F. Labadie. Solists:—Madame Fyfe, Signor Sivori and Bottesini, Messrs Sommer, Case, Frelon, and Richardson. Sax Horns:—Messrs. Distans. Conductors:—Mori, Frelon, and Schimon. Boxes and stalls, 3s; tickets, 3s; private boxes, two guineas. Private boxes, tickets, and places to be secured at MR ALLCROFT'S office, 15, New Bond-street, and at the Box-office. N.B.—On this occasion each lady will be presented with two new ball-ds.

MISS BIRCH and MISS ELIZA BIRCH beg to announce that their SECOND SOIRÉE MUSICALE will take place at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, QUEEN'S-GATE, on FRIDAY, the 28th. They will be assisted by Miss D. A. May, Miss Dolby, Mr. B. W. and Mr. Frank Rodda, Miss Arabella Goddard, Messrs H. Blagrove, R. Blagrove, Clement, and Aylwa d. Conductor, Signor Negri. Tickets to admit three persons to one concert. One Guinea; single tickets, 10s 6d each. To be had of Miss BIRCH and Miss ELIZA BIRCH, 20, Hereford-street, Park-lane; and of the principal music-sellers.—Their MATINEE will take place at the above Rooms on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9th.

EMILE PRUDENT has the honour to announce that he will give a SECOND MORNING CONCERT at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on SATURDAY, MAY 29th, when he will perform some New Compositions for the Piano-forte. Mr. Prudent will be assisted by the most eminent Artists, Vocal and Instrumental.—Full particulars will be immediately announced. Tickets to be had of all music-sellers, and of MOOREY and Co., 28, Hol ex-street.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO FOR CHILDREN of all AGES.—MR JOHN PARRY will repeat before ENTERTAINMENT, at the MUSIC HALL, Store street, on MONDAY Evening NEXT, MAY 24th commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers. Stalls to be had only of Messrs C. OLLIVIER, 41, New Bond-street; and of Messrs R. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street. Private boxes may be had at the Hall.

MESSRS. ALFRED MELLON, ROBERT S. PRATTEN, and HAUSMANN beg to announce a GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT to take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS on TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1st, when they will be assisted by most eminent Vocal and Instrumental talents. Tickets, 7s each; Reserved Seats, 10s 6d; to be had of Messrs A. Mellon and Hausmann, 134, Long-acre; of Mr R. S. Pratten, 10, Robert-street, Hampstead-road; and of the principal Music-sellers.

MUSIC OF THE TYROL.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The celebrated TYROLESE MINSTRELS will resume their CONCERTS at the St James's Theatre, on THURSDAY NEXT. All communications relative to Private Engagements to be addressed to Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—The FIFTH CONCERT, on FRIDAY, MAY 29th, on which occasion Mendelssohn's Symphony in A, Beethoven's Overture ("Leonora"), Berlioz's Overture ("Frances Juges"), a new Concerto for the Piano-forte by Silas, and other important works will be performed. Conductor, Mr. Hector Monck. Stalls, 10s 6d; West Gallery, 5s; Area, 2s 6d; at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—Conductor, Mr. Co. a.—MONDAY NEXT, MAY 24, will be again repeated (for the last time this season) Mendelssohn's LULLAH. Vocalists: Madame Clara Novet, Miss Dolby, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Novelli, and Herr Formis. The Orchestra (the most extensive in Exeter-hall) will consist of (including sixteen double basses) nearly 700 performers.—Tickets, 3s; reserved, 5s; central area, numbered seats, 10s 6d each; at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter-hall.—The subscription is one shilling, or three guineas per annum. Subscribers are now entering, and, dating to Lady day 1853, will receive four tickets for the above performance. Last year there were eleven subscription concerts.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-Hall.—Conductor, Mr. BURM N. founder of the Exeter-hall Oratorio.—EXTRA NIGHT WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 25, 1852, when will be performed Haydn's CREATION. English Artists: Miss Birch, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Lawlor. Tickets, 3s 5s, and 10s 6d each. The subscription to the Society is 1s or 2 guineas per annum. Subscribers joining previous to the 26th will be entitled to five tickets for the present performance, and two tickets for each subsequent Concert till Lady day, 1853. Reserved-seats subscribers are prevented, in addition, by the permission of B. Lumley, Esq., the Music, from the Society's Theatre. Only office of the Society, No. 6, Exeter-hall (opposite West entrance).

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, EXETER HALL.—Last Appearance but One of the World-Renowned and Universal Veteran Tenor Mr. Brahms.—Mlle J. d'Angri's First Appearance here this season.—Saturday's Last Appearance here.—Mlle J. d'Angri's First Appearance.—On WEDNESDAY WEEK, JUNE 2d, will be held the SIXTH and LAST CONCERT but ONE of the Season, when the following artists will appear:—Mr. Brahms (his last appearance but one), Mr. George Tedder, Mr. Curran, Mr. Wallworth, and Herr S. Angeli; Mlle d'Angri, Her Majesty's Theatre by the kind permission of B. Lumley, Esq.; the Misses Bruggman; Miss Rose Brabant, Miss Stubbach, Miss Laura Baxter, Miss Mowen, and Mlle J. d'Angri. Instrumental Soloists, M. Alexander Ellet Signor Sivori, and Signor Bottesini. Conductors: MM. Anschütz, Billet, and Schimon. Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 3s; Stalls, 7s. May be had at the office, No. 2, in Exeter Hall; of Mr. Allcroft, 15, New Bond-street; and of all music-sellers. JOSEPH HAMMERS, director.

ROBIN'S SOIREEES.—Immense success of his last wonders and his fourth and entirely new programme.—Every Evening, at a Quarter past eight p.m., M. and Mlle ROBIN will repeat their last performance at Half-past Two. Children under ten years of age are not admitted. Tickets may be secured at all the principal libraries, and at the box office of the Theatre, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.

THE COMING DERBY.—The Sporting World are invited to read 'the Mysteries of the Turf—a Voice from the Ring,' in No. IV, price 2d, of the PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, with Five appropriate Engravings, published this day. The same Number contains—The New British Museum (two Engravings)—Verny's quism—Regal Rome (three Engravings)—Siam and the In—Chinese (three Engravings)—Electro-Magnetism as a Motive Power (three Engravings)—P. ait and Memoir of Louis Napoleon—View of St George's Chapel, Windsor; and several other Articles on Art, Industry, and Literature.
Office, 11, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street. To be had by ordering of all Booksellers and News-men.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—94th Anniversary of the Charity.—Under the Patronage of the Queen. The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the CHILDREN will take place at the school as above, on TUESDAY NEXT, when the old scholars will be rewarded. The Chair will be taken by the HON. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P., at Eleven precisely, and the Children will dine in Public at Two. Governors' Orders will admit to the Examination.
Office, 34, Ludgate-hill. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

M. ALEXANDRE THOMAS will continue his CON-FERENCES at WILLIS'S ROOMS, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, till the end of his present Series which will be terminated in June, commencing on each occasion at Three o'clock precisely. Single Tickets 7s 6d each, which may be had at Mr Jeff's, Burlington Arcade; and at all the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MOUNT BLANC.—Illustrated by Mr W. BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven to Four), 3s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children, 6d; Stalls, 2s; area, 1s.
A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Eighteenth ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James' Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, FALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.
GEORGE FRIP, Sec.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of the above ASSOCIATION is NOW OPEN DAILY, at the PORTLAND-GALLERY, No. 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution, from Nine A.M. till dusk. Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 1s; Season Tickets, 5s.
BELL SMITH, Secretary.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—By the gracious permission of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Co. traced COLLECTION OF FIFTY PICTURES, painted by JOSEPH NASH, LOUIS HAGHE, and DAVID ROBERTS, R.A., are NOW EXHIBITING at Messrs DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Now exhibiting, Daily, a Grand Moving Diorama illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO. Afternoon, Three o'clock; Evening, Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; and reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

BARTLETT'S GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr W. BEVERLY, on a scale of unequalled magnificence. The figures and objects life-size. A grandeur of effect and impressions are produced by the introduction of Sacred Vocal Music (never attempted at any other Diorama), sung by a full Chorus, under the direction of Mr J. H. Tully. Daily at 12, 3, and 8. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

WHITSUNDAY HOLIDAYS.—THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK, are open to visitors daily. The collection now contains upwards of 1500 specimens, a fine series of ANTELOPES having been added to the HIPPO-POTAMUS, ELEPHANT GALL, and other rare animals, during the Winter. All Visitors are now admitted to Mr. Gould's Collection of HUMMING BIRDS with any extra charge. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, on every SATURDAY, at Four o'clock, until further notice. Admission Sixpence Every Day in Whitsun Week, except Saturday.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BACHHOFFNER and DEFRISSE'S NEW GAS FIRE will be EXHIBITED on MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, at Four o'clock Three; and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings at Nine. Lecture on Music, by George Buckland, Esq., every evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. A Lecture by J. H. Pupper, Esq., on Glynn and Appel's Patent Paper for the prevention of Piracy and Forgery. Lecture on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. Lecture on Voltaic Electricity, by Dr. Bachhoffner. Dissolving Views. Microscope. Diver and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART.—THE MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL MANUFACTURES and the Exhibition of the Students' Works, was opened at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall-Mall, on Wednesday, the 19th of May. Admission Free, from Ten to Four.—A Course of FOUR LECTURES on the Principles of Design of the Furniture, Metal Works, &c., in the Museum, will be delivered in JUNE, by OWEN JONES, Esq. Fees: For the Morning Course, 10s 4d; for the Evening Course, 1s. Applications to be made to the Secretary for Tickets.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART.—LECTURES ON the MUSEUM.—A Course of Four Lectures on the Articles in the Collection, and on False and True Principles of Design, will be delivered in the Theatre of the Department, by OWEN JONES, Esq.
Lecture I. Morning, June 3; Evening, June 7.—On the General Principles of Design.
Lecture II. Morning, June 10; Evening, June 14.—Woven Fabrics, Shawls, Carpets, &c.
Lecture III. Morning, June 17; Evening, June 21.—Furniture and Carvings.
Lecture IV. Morning, June 24; Evening, June 28.—Metals, Enamels, and Ceramic Manufactures.
Morning Course, for the General Public, 10s 4d; Evening Course, for Students and Artists, 1s.
The Theatre will accommodate only about 220 persons. Those who are desirous of attending the Courses are requested to apply for tickets of admission to the Curator, at Marlborough House, Pall-Mall.

BADEN-BADEN.—The season of 1852 commenced on the 10th of May, and will end on the 31st of October. All things promise for its brilliancy. Balls, Concerts, Fêtes of every description succeed one another, and attract to the magnificent Season of the PALAIS DE CONVERSATION the most elegant society of Europe. An unrivalled Orchestra performs in the Saloon and on the Promenade the music of the illustrious masters, and those charming waltzes which the German artists execute with such vigour and expression. The mineral waters and the medical treatment by goats' milk have acquired such high renown as to render it useless to dwell on their efficacy. The salubrity of the country, its picturesque beauties, comfort, and cheapness of living, have permanently established the supremacy of this admirable site. From London to Baden-Baden the journey is made without fatigue, and at a moderate expense, viz. Belgium and the banks of the Rhine. From Paris to Baden-Baden the journey is made in 22 hours, which will be reduced to 14 or 15 from the 15th of August next. A railroad unites Baden-Baden with all parts of Germany and Switzerland.

Completely Registered and Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
LONDON AND PARISIAN BREAD COMPANY, for supplying an entirely new and superior Bread of Flour, and Biscuits, made after the most approved French mode; including the Pain de Gruaux, so highly prized in Paris—a desideratum long felt in the metropolis—and for providing the public with superior and unadulterated bread for general purposes.

PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
BANKERS.—Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co., London; and Messrs Samuel Adams and Co., London and Paris.

BROKER.—Frederick Torrens, Esq., 7, Tottenham-court-yard.
This Company being now incorporated, the shares afford a highly safe and profitable investment. It combines the two trades of millers and bakers, has the support of clubs, hotel-keepers, and other most extensive consumers, and its arrangements admit of an almost immediate return.

Secretaries of clubs, proprietors of hotels and others, who have not already signified their desire to be supplied with the bread, &c., are requested to communicate with the Company.

For Prospectuses, with estimates showing the large amount of profit, and for the remaining shares of 41 each, payable in full on allotment (thereby avoiding any calls), apply to the brokers or at the Offices, No. 5, St. James's-street, London.
B COVENEY, Secretary.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.—Capital £500,000, in 100,000 Shares of £5 each. Paid up in full.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852.

THE bookselling trade, which Mr. Gladstone, in his able speech on the paper duty, well described as a trade "bristling with monopoly," has been heard, at its own request, before three distinguished umpires—the first of them a great lawyer, the second a distinguished clergyman, and the third a well-known banker and legislator, and the whole three highly eminent and successful authors. No tribunal could have been better chosen for the impartial consideration of the question which has long agitated the trade—a question, we would observe, the influence and effects of which are by no means confined to booksellers, but extend to the literature of the country, and to all who either live by or enjoy it.

The wholesale booksellers, who wished to establish a monopoly, and the retail booksellers, who wished for nothing but liberty to sell at what prices they pleased the books for which they had paid to the producers the price demanded, were severally heard before Lord Campbell, Dr. Milman, and Mr. Grote, and, after due deliberation, the verdict of the distinguished umpires has been delivered. That verdict—calm, comprehensive, impartial, and strictly in accordance with reason and common sense—has been given, as we from the first anticipated it would be, in favour of the principles of Free Trade. The high character of the two great publishers who promised that they would abide by the decision of the umpires, whether favourable or adverse, is such as to forbid the public to fear that they will any longer lend their countenance or support to the coercion of the retail trade by the means which Lord Campbell and his coadjutors have condemned; and their example will, we have no doubt, be of sufficient influence with the rest of the trade, not bound like themselves by any personal promises, to induce a general acquiescence. We hope that this will be the result, for the sake of so important a branch of the national industry as that of the production and distribution of books, and that the booksellers of all classes—wholesale and retail, producers and distributors—will, in the interest of trade, as well as in the higher interests of literature, cease the ignoble squabbles which have lately brought them so prominently before the public. It has long been evident to all clear-headed and clear-sighted observers among the public, and it has been, perhaps, more painfully evident to all those who in the first instance are the producers of books—the authors, without whose genius and industry no new books can be brought into existence—that the book trade, as carried on for the last half-century, has not been in accordance with the wants and with the spirit of the age. At a time when the number of readers increases enormously from year to year—when in the family of almost every working man in the great hives and centres of industry a book or periodical of some kind has become a necessary of life, and when hundreds of thousands of the population must either have cheap books or no books—it is obvious and palpable that the system of those booksellers which aimed at keeping books dear was a wrong one. Gradually that system was giving way, and its last support has been taken from it by the judicious as well as judicial sentence pronounced upon it at Stratheden House. We sincerely believe that no long period will elapse before the eminent publishers hitherto most opposed to innovation upon the old traditional and sluggish systems which they inherited from their respectable predecessors, will admit that the new life infused into the trade by the decision of Lord Campbell and his co-umpires has been of more advantage to them than to any other parties in the late controversy. On some future occasion we propose to show what other evils and abuses still afflict the pursuits of literature, which publishers have it in their power to remedy. We shall also endeavour to show what powerful circumstances are still in existence to affect injuriously the prime agents of literature, the authors, and what injustice they suffer from the "bristling monopolies" to which Mr. Gladstone has so opportunely alluded, as well as from the State, which has hitherto in its corporate capacity indulged in a most unworthy, if not dangerous, hostility to them. In the meantime, we express what we believe to be the very general feeling of the public—one of satisfaction that the merely trading question has been so fully and ably argued, and that it found such competent judges to decide upon it as the biographer, the poet, and the historian whose verdict has just been delivered. Were it a question of trade alone, we should not perhaps have thought it worth while to allude thus particularly to it; but believing it to affect, with other subsidiary and relevant questions, the whole future position of literature and literary men, we have considered, and will again consider, it on higher grounds than the commercial ones involved in the late dispute.

EMIGRATION.—MRS. CHISHOLM IN IRELAND.—From the Cork newspapers it would appear that the Exodus from Ireland to America is likely to be diverted into a new and more profitable channel by the arrival there of Mrs. Chisholm, the philanthropic lady, whose benevolent exertions to increase and improve emigration to Australia, and to provide for the comfort and fair treatment of the poorer classes of emigrants from England and Scotland, have been crowned with such remarkable success. Mrs. Chisholm's visit to Cork has indeed created quite a sensation in that city, where the principal inhabitants, including the Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. Delany, and the Protestant Archdeacon, the Rev. Dr. Kyle, have united in testifying their respect for her. On Friday and Saturday week she visited the workhouse, the gaols, and various industrial establishments for children of both sexes. On Monday evening a crowded *soirée* was given in her honour, at which the band of the 90th attended; and amongst those present were the members of several of the most influential families in the city and its neighbourhood, who were anxious to pay a tribute of respect to a lady whose devotion to the cause of humanity has been proved by her sacrifice of personal comfort, and who has brought to that cause such rare talents and unceasing efforts. Since her arrival at Cork, Mrs. Chisholm has received letters from her husband, Captain Chisholm, dated Melbourne, January 12, announcing that he had a considerable amount had been sent home by persons who had emigrated, to assist their friends to go out to them. One letter, addressed to the Earl of Shaftesbury, brought a remittance of £419 for the same purpose. It is stated that amongst the Irish remittances is one of £130 from a settler in Australia to his friends in the county of Tyrone. The *Cork Reporter* remarks—"This is only the commencement of the great results which, we feel assured, Mrs. Chisholm's system is destined to accomplish."

ELIMINATORIAL FACTS.—This is the title of a little work of very great value, from the pen of Mr. Dod, the author of the "Parliamentary Companion," the "Peerage," &c., and was undertaken, as Mr. Dod sets forth in his preface, "to satisfy such inquiries as naturally arise on the eve of a general election, by presenting a compact portraiture of the constituencies." This task, difficult and troublesome as it must have been, has been accomplished with an ability of general effect and a completeness and finish of minute detail which talent alone would have in vain attempted, without the aid of long parliamentary experience and of the best opportunities of observation in political life, such as Mr. Dod has had. The "facts" presented run over the last twenty years, viz. from 1832 to 1852, and comprise the following leading features: viz. 1. The Local Political History of every Constituency in the United Kingdom. 2. The Nature of the Franchise in each place, whether consisting of freemen of freeholders, payers of scot and lot, occupiers of £10 house, &c., carefully recorded, and compared at various periods. 3. The Registered Electors contrasted, both as to structure, and number at present and in 1832. 4. The Electioneering Influence prevailing in each place fully detailed both as to the past and the present. 5. The Property and Taxation of every Constituency recorded as an important element in the claims to representation. 6. The Prevailing Trades and occupations, stated for the use of those politicians who would enfranchise classes. 7. The Population under the New Census, recorded for the use of those who would regulate the Representation by numbers. 8. The Noted Members set forth, as a series of electoral facts interesting to every class. 9. The Politics and Amount of Sale of the Newspapers in each place furnish a series of perfectly novel facts by which to estimate its political condition. 10. The Polls for the last Twenty Years recorded, so as to enable every man to judge for himself with respect to the results of the impending election. The whole includes the cream of nearly one hundred volumes, and of more than twenty years' private collections. It furnishes the ready means of solving doubts, settling controversies, instituting comparisons, or even making an occasional prophecy respecting the places returning members to Parliament.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal family, after a very gay week—her Majesty having given a State ball on Wednesday night, and visited the Royal Italian Opera on Tuesday and Thursday evenings—left town yesterday (Friday) for the marine residence of the Court in the Isle of Wight.

The ordinary proceedings of Court life during the week are thus chronicled under official authority:—

On Saturday her Majesty held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, at which the Queen having been pleased to appoint John Earl of Cawdor to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Carmarthen, his Lordship took the customary oaths. The Right Hon. Lord Naas, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board. After the Council her Majesty gave audiences to Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, the Lord President, Sir John Pakington, the Lord Chamberlain, and Lord John Manners. In the evening the Court honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday, her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, attended divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting and the domestic household were also present.

On Monday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert went, at half-past nine o'clock, to Marlborough House, Pall-Mall, attended by the Hon. Mary Seymour, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon. The Queen and Prince inspected the Exhibition of the Department of Practical Art and School of Design, and also viewed the Vernon Gallery. The Duchess d'Orleans visited her Majesty in the afternoon. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, at which Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier and Lady Napier were among the guests.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen and the Prince took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening her Majesty visited the Royal Italian Opera.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness honoured the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, in the Regent's-park, with a visit. The Countess de Neuilly and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours paid a visit to her Majesty on Wednesday afternoon. In the evening her Majesty gave a State ball.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

THE QUEEN'S BALL.

The Queen gave a State ball on Wednesday evening, at Buckingham Palace. The attendance was unusually numerous, the invitations having exceeded two thousand, and comprising the Royal family, the diplomatic corps and foreigners of distinction, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, and all the principal members of the Administration, with their wives and daughters, and a large party of the nobility and gentry.

The Queen and Prince Albert entered the State rooms at a quarter before ten o'clock, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge.

Her Majesty wore a dress of Indian muslin, embroidered in silver, from Dacca, over a petticoat of watered apple-green silk ornamented with green and silver ribbons and silver blonde. Her Majesty's headdress was formed of diamonds and feathers.

A quadrille was formed, the "Prince Rupert" (Juliano), and her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the opposite couple being his Royal Highness Prince Albert and her Royal Highness the Princess Mary.

The Throne-room was appropriated to dancing in addition to the Ball-room; and in it was erected a *haut pas* for her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

At the usual hour her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were conducted to supper in the State dining-room by the Lord Steward, accompanied by the Royal circle.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived in town on Tuesday, from Germany.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski gave a magnificent entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, on Thursday evening, at the residence of the French embassy, in Grosvenor-square. After the banquet a dramatic representation took place in the drawing-room, at which the *artistes* of the French plays assisted. A large party of the aristocracy were present.

The Countess of Malmesbury has issued cards for an assembly at the official residence of the Foreign Secretary, in Downing street, on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

A MACK'S.—The first of these fashionable *réunions* for the present season is fixed to take place on Thursday, the 17th of June.

CALEDONIAN BALL.—Her Majesty the Queen has, through the Lord Chamberlain, expressed her gracious approval of the 14th of June for the Caledonian Ball. The ladies patronesses already exceed fifty influential members of *haut ton*, and more adhesion is daily expected.

EXHIBITION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

The first exhibition of the Department of Practical Art was opened to the public on Tuesday last, at Marlborough House. It was visited by the Queen and Prince Albert on the previous day, when both those illustrious personages expressed great interest in the purposes of the institution, and her Majesty gave practical evidence of that kind feeling by sending in, after her return to Buckingham Palace, some remarkably fine specimens of lace from the Royal wardrobe—an article in which she had remarked the collection to be deficient. Whilst such generous sympathies engage the highest in the land in the cause of industry and art, we need have no fear for the future, which can only be one of progress and ameliorated position for our working classes.

A novel and important feature in the collection consisted in a number of articles purchased at the late Great Exhibition, out of a grant of £5000 from the Board of Trade, with the view of founding a Museum of Manufacturing Art. The selection of articles was entrusted to Mr. H. Cole, C.B., Mr. Owen Jones, and Mr. R. Redgrave; and of the above sum £4217 1s. 5d. has only been expended, distributed as follows:—British side, £865 11s. 5d.; the East India Company's department, £1276 1s.; Foreign side, £2075 9s. Amongst the articles are many interesting specimens of textile and ceramic manufactures, as well as works in the precious metals, which, however, have been already familiarised to the eye of the frequenter of the Crystal Palace.

In the "Department of Practical Art," that is, of the department supplying the place of the Government Schools of Design, the display was more restricted than in former years, the privilege of exhibiting being limited to articles to which prizes had been awarded in the respective schools.

The number of schools which have contributed to the exhibition is 23. The prizes awarded to each school are as follows:—Belfast, 8; Birmingham, 8; Cork, 5; Coventry, 6; Dublin, 12; Glasgow, 21; Hanley, 18; Huddersfield, 3; Leeds, 4; Manchester, 29; Macclesfield, 3; Metropolitan (male), 54; Metropolitan (female), 17; Newcastle, 5; Norwich, 3; Nottingham, 7; Paisley, 12; Sheffield, 13; Spitalfields, 8; Stoke, 9; Stourbridge, 2; Worcester, 6; York, 7. In the metropolitan display there appeared to be a greater degree of ability displayed by the females than by the males; many of the best drawn specimens are to be found among the productions of the female schools. We were glad to notice also some very clean and well-executed drawings and engravings on wood by the female pupils. This is an art to which, in the existing scarcity of means of industrial employment for females, their attention may well and profitably be directed. The metropolitan school furnishes specimens which, taken as a whole, show an improvement over the exhibition of last year in almost all the departments of instruction. Many of the series of drawings and paintings illustrative of the course of education followed in the schools are the productions of this school, and are exceedingly creditable. From Manchester and Glasgow some fair specimens of designs of cotton goods and printed shawls and groups of flowers are sent. The Sheffield school furnishes some good drawings for stoves and metal work, and some plaster models of friezes. The Birmingham school contributes one or two tolerably good specimens of modelling, particularly one of a child's head, but no specimens of colours. Belfast sends a few creditable designs for cambric handkerchiefs and muslins and Dublin some adapted for the poplin trade, as well as a few casts. A few good designs for silk are sent from Spitalfields, and a very good design, in six colours, for a Brussels carpet and rug.

AUSTRALIA AND THE YORKSHIRE MANUFACTURERS.—The Earl of Derby, on Wednesday, received at his official residence, Downing-street, a deputation appointed by the manufacturers of the West Riding, to urge upon the Government the necessity of immediately sending out an adequate supply of labour to Australia. The deputation was introduced by Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., and Mr. Denison, M.P. Several of the members of the deputation having addressed his Lordship, the Earl of Derby, in the course of his reply, said the Government had £170,000 at their disposal for this purpose, which they intend to appropriate in sending out eight ships monthly for the next seven months. Assuming that each vessel would take 300, this would be 2400 a month, or 4800 in time for the next clipping. It would be impossible to get shipping to carry the numbers which had been mentioned. The return freights would be small, and would not pay; even lately an advance of 30 per cent. had taken place on freights to Australia. They must endeavour to send out an adequate supply of women. It will not do (remarked his Lordship) to allow the sexes to go unmatched. After promising that the serious attention of the Government should be directed to the matter, his Lordship concluded.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

LESLIE is one of the Royal Academy who have only produced a single work for the present exhibition, and that is not one of very high pretensions. The subject is "Juliet" in the sleeping-draught scene, where she hesitates as to taking the friar's prescription. But it totally fails of the romantic character of that exciting incident. Poor Juliet is seated, resting her elbows upon a table, looking with some misgivings at a phial which she holds in her hand, but which, for all her expression tells us, might be nothing more than the usual "draught at bed-time," from the village apothecary's. The dreadful phantasies which Shakespeare's heroine conjures up in this most trying scene, demand more of the features and of the eye than is here attempted.

Close to Mr. Leslie's heroine is a portrait of Mrs. Coventry K. Patmore, by J. E. Millais, one of the champions of Pre-Raphaelitism, whose "Ophelia" and "Huguenot" we have already spoken of. The picture is a very small one; but, in treatment, is of that strongly-marked character, that once it catches your eye it will take no denial. The siter looks you very determinedly in the face, whilst her hands are engaged putting together a small nosegay: the dress is black, with a red ribbon tied in a bow across the neck; the background a dark blue. Thus everything is done to throw out the face, and, barring the red ribbon, in a manner unobjectionable.

Pursuing our observations upon the workers in this school, we find our admiration for their earnestness of intention frequently checked by the obvious absurdity or sickly affectation of the conceit. Of the absurd parodies Mr. H. Hunt's "Hiring Shepherd" (592). Surely never were seen shepherd or shepherdess with such fiery red skin or such wiry hair. C. H. Lear's "A Glimpse of the Fairies" (184) is simply ridiculous. Sickly, and at the same time absurd, is Collins' "Female Devotee" (347), distinguished by the lines from Keble's "Lyra Innocentium," beginning—

So keep thou by calm prayer and searching thought
Thy chrism pure, &c.

We have here a very commonplace face earnestly looking down at the owner's two common-looking hands, which are endeavouring to hook on the white "garb of purity." It is all cold pretence, all "much ado about nothing" on canvass. The same artist's representation of "The Devout Childhood of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary" (1091) is a still more disagreeable affair, on account of the sickly sentimentality with which it is imbued. The quoted extract from Butler's "Lives of the Saints" tells us how, "if she found the doors of the chapel in the palace shut, not to lose her labour, she knelt down at the threshold, and always put up her petition to the throne of God;" and there she kneels, in a very fine blue taffeta dress, of quaint construction, with her commonplace face resting against the oak door, as she tries to peer through a crevice; but whether at a supper party or a religious ceremony, there is nothing in the character or expression of her countenance to indicate. The grass-plot, gravel walk, and two rose-trees are mere efforts of copyism, worthy only of a child. As for Mr. Collins' "May in the Regent's Park" (55), the absurdity of the production is the more obvious from its being so misplaced—a tea-tray, not a picture-frame, was its appropriate vehicle.

After what we said in our first notice on the subject of the Pre-Raphaelite school, we think it the more incumbent upon us to draw the line as distinctly as we can, with any regard to brevity, between what we consider to be the strong and what the weak points of this new school of art, lest we should be suspected of going the "whole hog" with them; and we need hardly suggest that there is a very great difference between discovering the promise of effective results from an attempt at embodying intense feeling with a bold and decided style of colouring, and approving of every latitude to which they may be carried, and of every conceit upon which they may be applied.

F. M. Brown, in No. 463, "Jesus washing Peter's feet," has a subject worthy of the noblest efforts of genius, and the fullest development of the resources of art. The study is not without merit, the two principal figures occupying a prominent position in the foreground, whilst little more than the heads and shoulders of the other apostles are seen as looking on from the opposite side of the table. The expression of the faces is intelligent, and well in keeping with the incident taking place before them, combining earnest admiration of the great lesson of humility thus shown them with a deep feeling of veneration for their divine leader. That of the Christ, on the other hand, exhibits too much of weakness and dejection as of the man—too little of the dignity of his divine nature triumphing over the vanities and sorrows of his mundane condition; and thus has been lost the noblest and most inspiring feature the subject was capable of. The colouring is the worst part of the work—crude, extravagant, startling the eye with harsh contrasts, uncalculated for and unwelcome. The flesh tints are painfully livid—such as might be produced upon the skin by a violent scrubbing in a raw November morning. In this work, therefore, though evidencing much good intention, Mr. Brown has failed, partly for want of considering the highest poetry of his subject, and partly through inexperience in the use of the powerful pigments which he has so lavishly employed. But what are we to say of his "Pretty Baa-lams" (1291), in the Octagon Room? Only that it is difficult to conceive that such a fantastic and puerile production could have come from the same hand as the larger work we have just been criticising. We have here a very long lady standing bolt upright with an ugly baby in very long clothes on her left arm, her right pointing straight as a fivepenny "dip" down towards a playful baa-lamb standing at her feet. Other baa-lams are capering and frisking about the field with extraordinary vivaciousness; and a red-faced girl is gathering herbage into a basket wretchedly to feed them, as if they would not much prefer nibbling it for themselves. This is an effort worthy of the nursery, as Mr. Collins' "May—Regent's Park" is of the pantry.

W. C. Thomas's "Laura in Avignon" (448) is of the new experimental school, in its most pedantic mood.

The sage Sennuccio, as he walked of late—
Beyond the city, met my sainted love—
Passed and saluted her with reverent state—
As noble hearts their admiration prove;
While she, with holy book, calm thoughts of good,
Glided unconscious of all outward show
In the regality of womanhood,
The light of virtue beaming from her brow.
A coccumb lounging in the public way,
With head reverted, tricked in all conceit,
Expectant sought regard from her sweet face.
"Thou fool!" Sennuccio cried; which made some stay,
Who laughed outright at that poor fop's self-cheat.
So blind is folly to most holy grace.

The scene might be made a very striking one, particularly if the Master Sennuccio had a cane in his hand; but the association of such celestial abstractions as the "sage" and the "sainted" Laura with anything breathing in this lower world is an incongruity which no effort of art can reconcile. People stare at the strange figures, and wonder what they mean; and many who do not read the quotation to the end, are fain to imagine that the little costermonger on the dock is laughing at the queer-looking "sage," instead of the victim of his rebuke. We hope we shall have less of this sort of mummery in future. Let us, by all means, revive the strong points of early art; but, in reviving, free them from the gloom of the cloister, in which they were for many ages confined, to their great detriment and the world's loss. Let Mr. Collins send his "St. Elizabeth of Hungary" and his lady with the "chrism pure" "to a nunnery," let Mr. Thomas send his "Laura of Avignon" after them, and then let both set about applying their talents to something more healthy, something more real, for next year. There are plenty of subjects, speaking to the heart of great truths patent to the world, or in the course of development, if artists would only seek for them.

Reserving our notice of the various contributions in the landscape style, a department in which the Exhibition is unusually well supplied, to a future occasion, we must say a few words about Greewick's "The Sunset Hour" (111), which we engrave: Charming as all this artist's landscapes are for their homely sentiment and cool transparency of atmosphere, the one before us is especially to our taste, being precisely such a scene the eye has lingered upon in many a rural ramble, watching with a sort of half regret the onward progress of the relentless sun, whose transient rays are consigning to darkness one after the other the nicer details of the rustic panorama. The hard blue cloud in the distance are lit up with momentary effulgence by day's closing effort; and the calm moon, as yet young, begins already to preside for a brief space over the scene. The calming is singularly elaste and effective.

The Engraving, which we present of O'Neill's "Scene from Hamlet," will, on inspection, fully justify the encomiums which we passed upon that picture in our last. The arrangement of the group is simple and

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

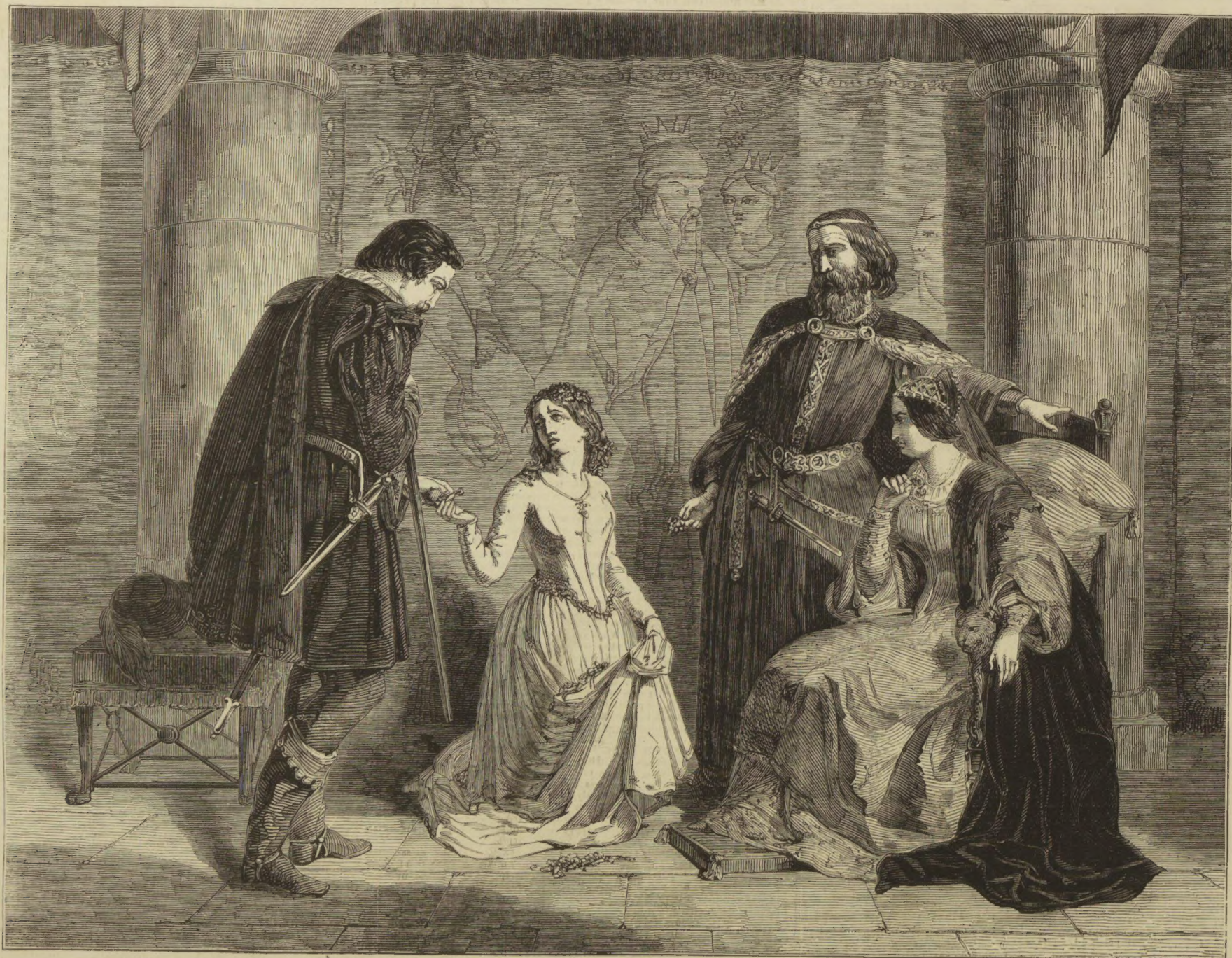


"THE SUNSET HOUR."—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, R.A.

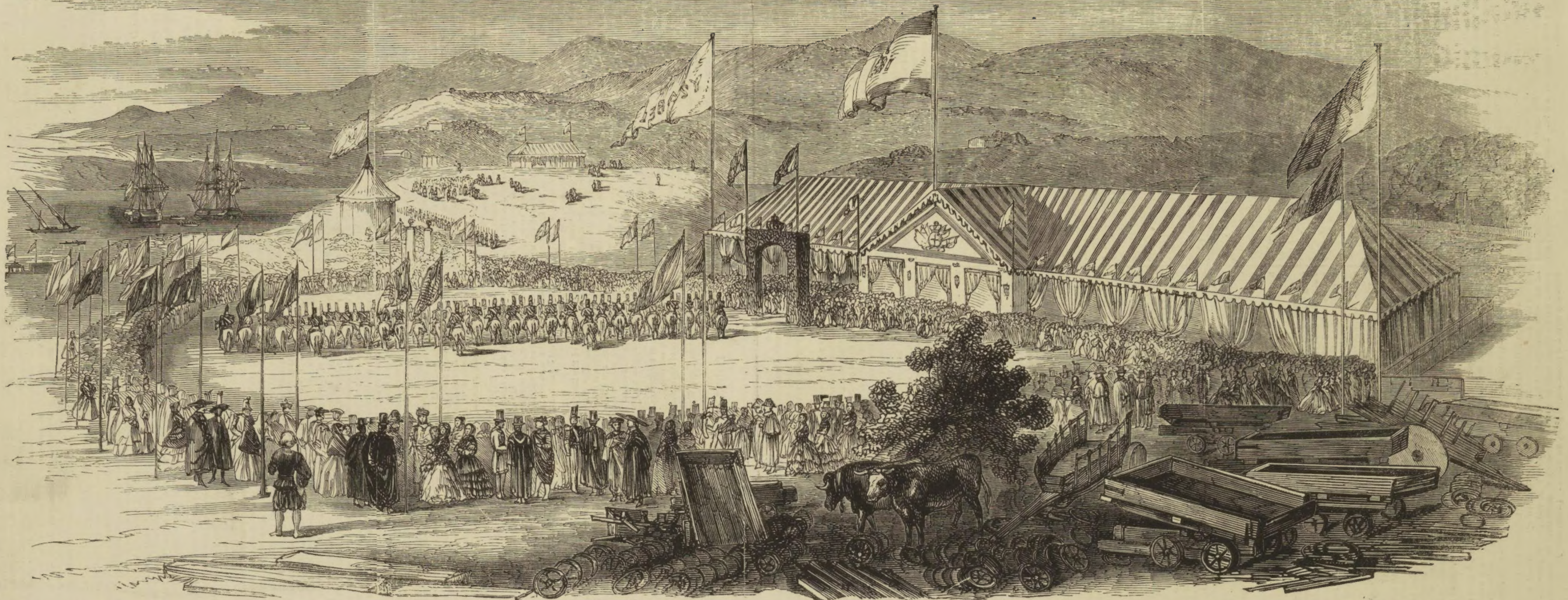
unaffected, yet managed with considerable skill; for the figure of the heroine, notwithstanding it is in a kneeling posture, commands attention

as the principal object in the group. The scene is that in which, in the presence of the King, Queen, and Laertes, the bereaved Ophelia distri-

butes her store of herbs and flowers among them. The picture is very expressive, and in nice keeping throughout.



"SCENE FROM 'HAMLET'—KING, OPHELIA, AND LAERTES."—PAINTED BY H. O'NEILL.



RAILWAYS IN SPAIN.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE LINE FROM SANTANDER TO ALAR DEL REY.

RAILWAYS IN SPAIN.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE LINE OF ISABEL II., FROM SANTANDER TO ALAR DEL REY.



flour, foreign and coastwise. The tolls upon the present road between the port and Alar is £17,000 per annum. The tonnage will, no doubt, rapidly increase when a more perfect mode of internal transit is obtained. Business, art, and pleasure will likewise have numerous votaries pursuing their different objects through that strange and comparatively speaking unknown country, when the almost insurmountable difficulties of land travelling act no longer as a preventive. When the railway line is complete from Madrid to Santander, and continued to London by steamers, the two capitals, instead of being ten days asunder, will be but four.

The inaugural ceremony, which our Artist has here pictured, took place on a piece of ground through which the line passes, about a mile to the south of Santander, on the 3d instant, when the first turf was cut by the Sovereign; but, previous to a detailed account of the proceedings, it may be as well to say a little of Santander, the maritime capital of Northern Spain, and of the province whose name it bears. It is situated in a long, uneven, and lofty peninsula, which extends between Biscay and the inlet which forms the bay. The principal and most important part of the town is placed along the slope of its southern margin, although no inconsiderable part of it is scattered over the heights and

hills by which it is intersected. A noble mole, or quay, was some years ago constructed, which is more than a quarter of a mile in length.

On the opposite side of the line are the villages of Astillero, Mallano, Murieda, and Arenas. The first is beautifully situated on a gentle slope at the head of a deep indentation of the bay; it is prettily nestled amongst poplars, vines, and figs, and is surrounded by land of excellent quality. The entrance to Santander from the Bay of Biscay is indicated by a well-built lighthouse: it was erected in 1836, the revolving machinery and reflecting apparatus being the work of Frenchmen. It stands on a lofty and precipitous ridge of oolitic limestone, against the base of which the surf of the Atlantic chafes incessantly.

An official announcement appeared in the *El Despertador Montanes*, stating that his Majesty would arrive on Sunday, and the requisite arrangements were made. Programmes were also issued of the order of procession out of town to receive him, and likewise the bodies of which it should be composed.

The morning of the 2d was gloomy; but as the day advanced the weather brightened. A few minutes after twelve an *avant courier* announced that the King was approaching the town on the Burgos road, he having taken that city in his route, and slept the preceding night at Ontaneda. He occupied an open carriage drawn by six horses, and was accompanied by the Minister of Progress, Don Mariano Miguel Reinos, the

Mayordomo Mayor, and the Duke of Conquesta, escorted by about thirty lancers. In passing along the road he was warmly cheered by the populace, which he acknowledged by standing uncovered, and repeatedly bowing. The King, we should say, may be from twenty-five to twenty-eight years of age, has a fair complexion, oval face with regular features, light hair and moustache, a well-formed head, and wears a pleasing and happy expression of countenance. On reaching the triumphal arch at the Octroi of

La Cuarto Caminas, he was met by the magistrates, Consuls, Vice Consuls, nobility, authorities, and officers of the fleet and army, by whom he was escorted down the Alameda, which was opened for carriages upon this special occasion; along La Calle Burgos, La Calle de Atarazenas, under another fine triumphal arch, and down the Muelle to the Custom-house, which had been sumptuously fitted up for his reception.

At night the city was illuminated, both by coloured lamps and lanterns hung from the balconies; tasteful and fanciful designs were exhibited in front of the Chamber of Commerce, Circulo Recreo, La Casa Consistorial, theatre, &c. From the number of windows and height of the houses, the illumination had an excellent effect. There was also a good display of fireworks in the Plaza de Castillo, and at an early hour all retired to their homes.

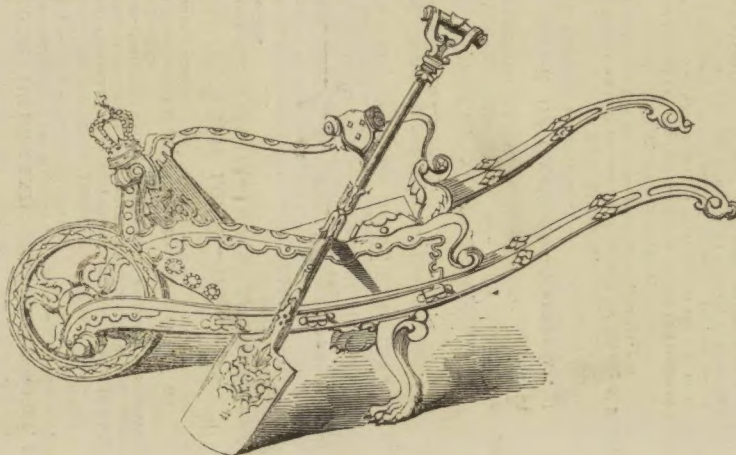
The morning of the 3d at length arrived. It having been arranged that the King should proceed by water to the Cajo, the ground upon which the inaugural ceremony was to take place,

the health boat of the Customs had been converted into a beautiful barge: over the stern sheets a handsome canopy of crimson and white satin damask had been raised; it hung in rich festoons, and was surmounted by the Crown of Spain: the stern-sheets were covered with crimson velvet; the boat was pulled by fourteen oars. Immediately over the place of embarkation a canopy was thrown, from columns erected in a couple of launches; the columns were covered with white linen, and entwined by spiral wreaths of bay and crimson cloth, and from the arches also hung festoons of bay and flowers.

The embarkation was a most imposing ceremony, as there were 110 boats and barges, all gallily decorated with flags and streamers, many of them pulled by young gentlemen of the town in handsome sailors' dresses; a very fair sprinkling of raven tresses and bright eyes gleaming from beneath black mantillas contributing their quota of fascination, as they never fail to do to every Spanish festival. As the tide was a spring flood, and a light breeze blowing up the bay, little pulling was necessary to reach the landing-stage. About half-past two his Majesty and suite were received by the gentlemen forming the Commission, by Mr. Mould, the contractor; Mr. Alfred S. Jee, the principal engineer; Mr. T. R. Crampton, &c.; and were by them accompanied to the part of the field which the line intersects, and where the ceremony of cutting the first turf was to be performed. The barrow and spade were placed by the spot, and as a preliminary step were blessed by the bishop and sprinkled with holy water. The spade was then handed by Mr. Mould to the Minister of Fomento, Don Mariano Miguel Reinos, who presented it to the King, who took a turf out of the ground very skilfully, threw it into the barrow, which he wheeled a few yards, and then upset and replaced it. The Minister then read a loyal address.

In order to give his Majesty some idea of railway operations, Mr. Mould had caused a piece of way to be laid, and upon it was placed an earth-wagon. When it was ready to start, the Bishop gave it his benediction: it was then run down the incline, and, on reaching the end, threw out its contents by its own impetus—an operation familiar to our English readers, and technically called "tipping." Gold and silver coins of the reign, and documents descriptive of the undertaking, inclosed in a zinc box, were next placed in the cavity of a stone, intended to be the foundation of the Santander station, and were blessed by the Bishop. Some other religious ceremonies took place at an altar erected temporarily for the purpose, and thus terminated the business proceeding.

The King then adjourned to a pavilion at some distance, where he partook of refreshment; and wherein the commissioner, contractor, engineers, &c., were presented to him.



A most superb tent had been constructed on the field, in which a cold collation was laid out. Over the tent floated the Royal standard of Spain, and a banner with the inscription "Isabel II." also a flag of the province of Santander. The entertainment was of the most elegant description, and under the auspices of the Bishop. There were present the gentlemen of the Railway Commission, the contractor, Spanish and English engineers, as well as many other distinguished guests. Previous to leaving the ground his Majesty entered the tent, passed round the different tables, and seemed much delighted at the scene before him.

On the evening of the 4th a dinner was given by the Railway Commission in the Casa de la Comision Concesionaria del Ferrocarril de which about fifty gentlemen partook. The chair was occupied by the Minister of Progress, Don M. M. Rosinos. In the course of the entertainment a number of royal, patriotic, and other toasts were drunk, such as the "Queen of Spain," the "Princes of the Asturias," "King of Spain," "Queen Victoria," "Success to the Railway," "The Contractor," the "English and Spanish Engineers," &c. The dinner was of the most recherché description, the wines excellent, and the whole passed off with the utmost enthusiasm.

Our engraving illustrative of the ceremony is from a sketch by Mr. J. R. Wallace, who is connected with the railway proceedings.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The command of the Channel fleet has been conferred upon Admiral Corry, late Admiralty Superintendent of mail packets at Southampton, vice Commodore Martin.

On Saturday last, the members of the Senior United Service Club gave a magnificent entertainment to Admiral Sir William Parker, at the London Tavern, on the occasion of his return to England from the Mediterranean. Lord Salton took the chair, and was supported by the most distinguished officers of both services.

The Dockyard Battalions in Woolwich commenced their drills on Monday evening, the following orders having been issued for their guidance:—**BRIGADE ORDERS.**—Adjutant's office, May 12.—The drills for the season will commence on Monday evening next, at half-past 6 o'clock, with the Artillery and 1st company of the Boat Battalion. The Infantry and 2d company Boat Battalion on Tuesday evening at the same hour. The Artillery to have their waist-belts without bayonets. The Boat Brigade waist-belts and swords. The Infantry with carbines. Dress—blue cloth with forage-caps.—By order of the Colonel Commandant.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—By the return of the *Basilisk* and *Desperate* steamers, letters have been received from the Arctic squadron, under Sir Edward Belcher, which has lately sailed to renew the search for Sir John Franklin. They record a succession of favourable circumstances, with the exception of a gale of wind, which for a time dispersed the squadron, and occasioned some injury to the *North Star*, unhappily washing away one of her best boats. The steamers left the squadron, May 8th, in lat. 60.10, long. 23.30 W., all well and in high spirits. The Admiralty Instructions to Sir Edward Belcher point out in lengthened detail the general course of proceeding which that officer is to adopt in his perilous enterprise; and in order to guard against the expedition falling into the same danger as that of Sir J. Franklin, it is laid down in conclusion, as a special instruction to the gallant officer, that the several ships under his orders shall each be on its way home, and to the eastward of Barrow Strait, whenever their stock of provisions shall have been reduced to twelve months' full allowance.

NEWS FROM CHINA RELATIVE TO SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The following extract from a letter dated Hong Kong, March 28, is not devoid of interest:—"There have been here no less than 37 whalers from the Arctic Sea. It may interest you to know that they almost all believe that Sir John Franklin is safe, and that he has got through the ice barrier into inner waters, where he will not be reached until a mild season arrives, which they say the present will be. Most of them have now departed. They say Franklin will not suffer for want of food. They give strange accounts of the Esquimaux vibrating from the Asiatic to the American Continent and back again, carrying their boats, made of skins and whalebone, over the ice, and launching them when they meet with open water. They all confirm the fact that the whales found in the Behring's Straits and in Baffin's Bay are the same species, proving the existence of a passage; for a whale of the Arctic species, they say, has never been seen to the south of 22 deg. of latitude, so they cannot have doubt either of the Capes (of Good Hope or Cape Horn), and the whale is under the necessity of making his presence known by coming to the surface to blow."

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the subscribers to this institution took place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's; Vice-Admiral Bowles, the president, in the chair. The report of the council of administration stated that last year the average number of pupils was 155; and the present number was 176, of whom 14 were the sons of civilians, paying £50 per annum, and the remainder the sons of naval and marine officers, of whom 42 pay the remunerating charge of £31; 95 are admitted at £25 per annum, 13 on still lower terms, and 14 gratuitously. The statement of accounts showed that after paying the balance of the "Act of Parliament Account," amounting to £241 2s 7d., and other extra expenses, not usually included in the annual outlay, there was a balance at the end of last year of £419 5s., from which £100 had since been invested in the funds. The total amount of the invested capital at the end of the year 1851 (which showed an increase of £123 15s. 6d. over that of the previous year) was £6867 10s. 1d.

THE ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL.—The twelfth annual meeting of this institution was held on Saturday last at Willis's Rooms; the Earl Manservants in the chair. From the report, which was read by the hon. secretary, the Hon. Captain Mande, it appeared that there are at present 83 pupils in the establishment—some of them paid for by their parents, others only partly paid for, and others again wholly provided for out of the funds of the school. The accounts rendered showed a balance of £273 on the income of the last nine months, which was £2814 16s. 5d. The funded property of the institution amounts to £7000.

SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE.—The usual half-yearly public examination of the officers and gentlemen cadets studying at this institution took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst., before a collegiate board, at which were present Lieut-General Sir George Scovell, K.C.B., the governor; Major-General Thomas W. Taylor, C.B., the lieutenant-governor; Major-General George A. Wetherall, C.B. and K.H., the deputy-adjutant-general of the forces; and Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Prosser, the major and superintendent of studies. At the close of the examinations the following officers were presented with the usual certificates of qualification:—Capt. J. Montresor, 82d Foot; Capt. W. G. Dawkins, Coldstream Guards; Capt. S. Darling, 9th Foot; Capt. W. T. L. Patterson, 91st Foot. In consequence of the superior talents and acquirements displayed by Capt. Patterson in the higher branches of mathematical science, a special honorary addition was made to his certificate; and the high qualifications of Capt. Montresor, Dawkins, and Patterson in French and German and of Capt. Darling in French, were also particularly noticed on their respective certificates. Several gentlemen cadets, who had completed their qualifications for commissions, were recommended to his Grace the Commander-in-Chief for appointment to Esquadrilles in the Line without purchase.

DEPARTURE OF THE "CHUSAN."—This beautiful screw steam-ship, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, left the docks at Southampton on Saturday afternoon last, on her first voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, Port Phillip, and Sydney, under the command of Captain Down. She took out a number of passengers, large amount of specie, and a good cargo. She went off in gallant style, and under ordinary circumstances there is no doubt but that she will make a rapid and successful passage. A few of the directors, with several noblemen and gentlemen interested in the prosperity of the Australian colonies, assembled on board at Southampton, and accompanied the ship on her first voyage as far as Calshot Castle. An elegant dinner was served, during which speeches were made of a congratulatory character, and, in proposing "A prosperous voyage to the *Chusan*," the Earl Talbot took occasion to advert to the difficulties with which the communication by steam to Australia had had to struggle, and alluded, in eulogistic terms, to the services of his friends, of Mr. de Salis, and Mr. Logan, in consummating a measure so important to those colonies. The ship is a new vessel, of nearly 900 tons, and is built upon the propeller principle.

The British ship *Duke*, for Liverpool, was lost on the 14th of April, on the west end of the Grand Bahamas. She had 3912 bales of cotton on board, about 2000 of which had been saved. A British ship from Jamaica, for London or Liverpool, was also ashore near the same place.

When the unfortunate *Birkenhead* left Portsmouth a large quantity of wines were shipped on board of her. These wines were duly insured as far as the Cape of Good Hope; but as only a portion was landed in Simon's Bay, the remainder being lost in the vessel, it is said that the underwriters at Lloyd's have refused to pay the amount, stating, as their reason for so doing, that the voyage was completed on the arrival of the vessel either in Table Bay or Simon's Bay, and that there was no cause in the policy by which the *Birkenhead* was allowed to proceed on a fresh trip, by which an additional risk might be incurred.

On the evening of the 21st of April the ship *Joseph*, which sailed from Bristol on the 18th of March, bound for Boston, under the charge of Capt. Cawson, was wrecked in Massachusetts Bay, when fifteen lives were lost. Two of the crew, who were washed ashore on some pieces of spars, were the only persons saved. The unfortunate sufferers were observed by the people on shore clinging to the wreck, and signalling for assistance; but, owing to a tremendous sea running at the time, and the night being dark and foggy, no assistance could be rendered. Two boatmen, in attempting to gain the wreck, perished by the capsizing of their boat.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—On Thursday evening the annual festival of this hospital was celebrated by a dinner at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. The chairman made a liberal appeal in behalf of the charity, which it was stated had had, during the past year, 9024 patients, of whom 5809 were cured and 3055 relieved. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to upwards of £1400.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday evening the annual meeting of this society was held at Anderson's Hotel; J. Harmer, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the funds were in a very flourishing condition, not a single application, either for a pension or temporary assistance, having been made during the past year. The funded property now amounted to £137, in addition to a cash balance of £9 9s. The report was adopted, and other formal resolutions passed.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

COMMON LAW PROCEDURE BILL.

Lord LYNCHBURGH wished to know, from his noble and learned friend opposite, what progress the committee on the Common Law Procedure Bill had made?

Lord CAMPBELL was glad that the question had been put to him, because he had heard it hinted that the bill was to be abandoned for the present session, which he should look upon as a great calamity. The bill was the result of the labours of some of the greatest men who had ever applied themselves to the amendment of the law. The operations of the committee had been delayed in consequence of the illness of the late Lord Chancellor, Lord Truro; but the committee would meet next day at two o'clock, and they would certainly proceed with the bill, and be actively employed in considering and amending it. (Hear, hear.)

BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

The Duke of ARGILL called attention to the case of an Englishman named Murray, who was said to have been imprisoned in Rome for several years without a trial, and to be at the present moment under sentence of death, and requested that some further information might be given on the subject.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said his attention had been called to the subject, and he had written to our Consul respecting the charge against Mr. Murray, being that he had been associated with handitti; but, owing to our defective diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome, great difficulty had been experienced in gaining the requisite information. The Government was still making inquiry into the case.

In reply to further questions, the Earl of MALMESBURY stated that the correspondence between this country and the Austrian Government, with respect to the expulsion of Protestant missionaries from that country, would be laid upon the table of the House as soon as it should be completed.

A desultory conversation arose, in the course of which Lord CAMPBELL said—My Lords, I rejoice exceedingly to hear the noble Earl opposite complaining of the vague and irregular condition of our diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome. Great disasters have accrued from that state of things, and I hope that the noble Earl's statement this evening will lead to its amendment. I can take upon myself, from my own personal knowledge, to state that our Consul at Rome, Mr. Freeborn, is a gentleman of great intelligence and respectability. I can also take upon myself to state that Mr. Petre, the *attaché* to our mission at Florence, is likewise a most intelligent and honourable man. But neither of these gentlemen has that weight at the Court of Rome which ought to belong to the legitimate organs of this great country. (Hear, hear.) Therefore it is, my Lords, that the Court of Rome is abused as to the state of public opinion in this country; and to that circumstance we may ascribe the many disasters which of late years we have had to deplore. I believe that the Court of Rome is not indisposed to hear the truth; I believe that even in the highest quarters there is a desire to be well informed as to the state of public opinion among us; and if we had a regularly-accredited agent at Rome much good might be anticipated from such an appointment. I believe that the present unfortunate state of things is occasioned by an amendment made by your Lordships in the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill. I may even say that I know that that amendment has produced most disastrous effects. I have reason, however, to believe that a Minister from England would be gladly received at the Court of Rome; and that in laying before the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, and the rest of the Roman Court, the real state of the Roman Catholics in England, as well as in Ireland, he would be listened to with respect; and I feel that if we were to take such a step a most salutary change in our relations with Rome would follow.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

The Earl of HAREWOOD moved for returns connected with emigration to Australia, and dwelt with great force on the importance of providing those colonies with a sufficient supply of labour.

The Earl of DESART admitted the importance of the subject; and after some discussion, the returns, with one exception, were ordered.

The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill was read a second time.

DISSENTERS' CHAPELS.

On the motion of the Bishop of SALISBURY, the Protestant Dissenters' Bill was read a second time. The bill formed part of a more comprehensive measure which had been proposed to their Lordships in 1846, and again at a later period by Lord Cottenham, and one of which measures had passed their Lordships' House; so that the proposition was not a new one. It proposed accordingly, that for the future all Dissenting meeting houses should be registered, not in the ecclesiastical courts, as at present required, but solely before the clerk of the peace.

On the motion of the Bishop of OXFORD, the Bishopric of Christchurch (New Zealand) Bill was re-committed.

The Repealment of Advances (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The committee on Capt. Warner's inventions was nominated, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. D. JONES took the oath and his seat for Carmarthenshire, in the room of Mr. G. R. Trevor, who has succeeded to the peerage.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, that in the present state of the public business it was not his intention to bring on the motion of which he had given notice for next day (Tuesday) respecting the oaths to be taken by members of Parliament.

FEVER IN DUBLIN.

Mr. RETNOLDS asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland if any arrangements had been made to afford additional hospital accommodation to the poor who were now labouring under malignant fever in the city of Dublin, and if it were the intention of the Government to reduce the annual grants to the Cork-street Fever Hospital and other charitable hospitals in the city of Dublin. He believed that malignant fever was at this time increasing to such an extent in Dublin as to render the present hospital accommodation altogether insufficient.

Lord NAAS replied, that, from the accounts which he had received that morning, he had great hopes that the prevalence of fever was somewhat on the decrease in Dublin. At all events, the right hon. gentleman might rest assured that full and perfect accommodation would be provided for any poor person who might be attacked with fever. With respect to the second portion of the question, he had to state that it was not the intention of the Government to propose the votes for the Irish hospitals, as they were contained in the estimates already on the table of the House.

COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS SERVICE FOR THE POLICE.

Mr. T. DUNCAN inquired of the Home Secretary by what authority a portion of the K division of the metropolitan police had been ordered, on the 5th and 12th inst., to attend divine service in St. Thomas's Church, Stepney, and in default of so doing had been subjected to military drill? The facts of the case, as they had been related to him, were these:—On Wednesday, the 5th of May, being not a drill-day but a pay-day of the metropolitan police, 130 or 140 men were paraded in Arroun-square, Stepney, when they were informed that a peremptory order had come down from the chief office, either for the men to go to church or immediately to be sent to drill. About 100 of those men, after expressing their surprise and astonishment, went to church, but 30 others and one sergeant proceeded going to drill, the greatest portion of them being either Roman Catholics or Protestant Dissenters. Upon the 12th of the month the same thing occurred again, and 38 men were sent to drill in preference to going to church. When men entered the police force no questions were asked as to their religious opinions, but now it appeared that they were ordered to attend divine service at the Established Church. He wished to know upon what authority that order had been given?

Mr. WALPOLE said the hon. gentleman had not been quite correct in his statement of the facts. No order had been given for the compulsory attendance of the police at divine service, and no additional drill had been imposed on them if they did not voluntarily attend. The facts were these:—Many of the police were unable to attend divine service on Sundays in consequence of their duties, and it had been found that an opportunity might be afforded them of voluntarily attending on a Wednesday. Several of the men had attended divine service in accordance with that regulation. It was found that those who did not attend had nothing to do between the time when they came to be inspected and the time that they were paid; and it was thought desirable that in the interval they should have their drill. It was not an additional drill, however, but a substitution for another drill which they would have had to go through.

Mr. T. DUNCAN begged to state that he had been positively informed that the drill was an additional one.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

In reply to Mr. Hume, Sir J. PAKINGTON said he was in communication with some benevolent and charitable individuals with regard to the promotion of emigration from the island of Skye, and from other parts of the highlands and islands of Scotland.—(Hear, hear.)—and that he was also in communication with the Emigration Commissioners, with the view of ascertaining whether any means could be devised for assisting the handloom weavers of Scotland to emigrate. (Hear, hear.)

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

Mr. HEADLAM wished to know whether the Government intended to introduce a clause into this bill to exempt Dissenting chapels from its operation?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL begged to state that he had been waited upon by deputation from the Wesleyans and other Dissenting bodies, requesting that their chapels might be exempted from the operation of the bill; that he had given a good deal of consideration to the subject, and was anxious to allow all who were fairly and properly entitled to exemption to be so; but he declined at the present moment to say whether he would exempt any particular body under any circumstances, because he was not aware what the consequences of his admission might be. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. KEIGH appealed to the Government—considering that the principle of the bill had not yet been discussed, and that when the subject came on it was likely to give rise to a protracted debate—whether it was at all likely, in the present state of the business of the session, a bill of this magnitude could be proceeded with?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, after remarking that he believed the principle of the bill had been on more than one occasion recognised by the House, said that he was most anxious that the bill should pass, if possible, in the present Parliament; but he would take another opportunity of answering the question more distinctly as to the probability of going on with it. (Hear, hear.)

THE REV. MR. BENNETT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER communicated to the House the result of the inquiries made by the Government into the case of the vicar of Frome. The law officers of the Crown had been consulted, and had given it as their opinion that to issue a commission would not be legal; but that under the Church Discipline Act a remedy did exist by means of an appeal to the bishop of the diocese in which the offences were alleged to have been committed, or to the bishop under whom the party complained of held preferment, either of whom could appoint a committee of inquiry. Should the committee report that a *prima facie* case had been made out, it would be competent for either bishop, or for even any of the parishioners of Frome, to call for a judicial investigation. It did not appear in the present instance that either the Bishop of London or the Bishop of Bath and Wells had been appealed to, and the House, he believed, would agree with him that the Legislature ought not to interfere in the matter until all other remedies should be exhausted.

Mr. HORSMAN thought the remedy referred to by the right hon. gentleman wholly ineffectual, and he would therefore move next day for a select committee to investigate the subject.

After some observations from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Mr. GLADSTONE said that whenever the subject should be brought under discussion he would be prepared to contend that the Bishop of Bath and Wells had acted strictly within the spirit and the letter of the law.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill, resuming at the 14th clause, which requires volunteers to be sworn and enrolled.

Mr. BRIGHT urged the injustice of requiring men raised in this country (by ballot, if necessary) to serve in Ireland or Scotland, where the inhabitants were free from such service, and moved an amendment founded on his objection, which, however, was not pressed, and the clause passed.

On clause 16, which enables the ballot to be had recourse to for forcible enlistment, in case a sufficient number did not volunteer.

Mr. CHATELAIN moved, as an amendment, that the words "raised by ballot" be omitted, with the view of getting rid altogether of the compulsory part of the bill.

The committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 127 to 110.

In the course of the discussion which ensued on other amendments to the 16th clause,

Mr. WALPOLE stated that the exemptions under this bill would be—Peers of Parliament, persons in her Majesty's other forces, officers on half-pay, commissioned officers serving or having served four years in the militia, resident members of the Universities, clergymen and licensed Dissenting preachers, constables and police-officers, articled clerks and apprentices, seamen and seafaring men, persons employed in the dockyards and in the Ordnance gun wharves, licensed watermen on the river Thames, and poor men having more than one child born in wedlock.

Mr. W. J. FOX's proposal for exempting all persons whose names are not on the register of voters; Sir H. WILLOUGHBY's, for confining the operation of the ballot to unmarried men between 20 and 25 years of age; and another, moved by Mr. M. GIBSON, for exempting schoolmasters; and one for exempting medical men actually in practice, moved by Mr. WAKLEY, were severally negatived (all except the first) after divisions.

Mr. PETO moved an exemption in favour of members of the Society of Friends but on

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explaining that such persons, though liable to provide substitutes, would not, as under the 42d Geo. 2, be liable to be committed to the common gaol, the amendment was not pressed.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved a proviso adverse to the requirement of any oath from persons volunteering or balloted, which was also lost on a division.

Mr. WAKLEY then moved that the committee report progress, which The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted, and a division was taken, when the motion was lost by 179 to 40.

This clause having subsequently passed, the House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

The Nisi Prius Officers Bill and the Burgh Harbours (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill were read a second time.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Criminal Jurisdiction Bill passed through committee *pro forma*.

COUNTY COURTS FURTHER EXTENSION (COMPENSATIONS, &c.).

The House, in committee of the whole House, passed a resolution empowering payment of compensation of abolished offices.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (or Ireland) moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue for a limited time the powers of partitioning for a sale of lands, under the act of 12 and 13 Vict., further to facilitate the sale and transfer of encumbered estates in Ireland.—Agreed to.

The bill was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord CAMPBELL brought up the report of the select committee on the Common Law Procedure Bill.

THE BURMESE WAR.—GENERAL GODWIN.

In reply to a question from the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of DERBY stated that the Governor-General of India had not made any complaint of delay in the sailing of any part of the expedition against Ava, and he was sure that no blame was attached to General Godwin, who commanded it. The despatches, however, should be laid upon the table in a few days.

The Bishopric of Christchurch (New Zealand) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Disabilities Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At four o'clock thirty-two members only being present, there was "no House," and an adjournment took place to Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon. A. KINNAIRD took the oath and his seat for the city of Perth, in the place of Mr. Fox Maule, who has succeeded to the peerage.

REV. MR. BENNETT.

Mr. HORSMAN begged to draw the attention of the Government to the propriety of allowing him an opportunity of bringing on the case of Frome, which he had deferred for nearly a month at their request. He now gave a conditional notice, that on Tuesday the 8th of June, he should, in some shape or other, endeavour to bring the question before the House. (Hear, hear.)

THE BURMESE WAR.

Mr. HERBES said, that no unnecessary delay whatever had taken place, as reported, in the sailing of the expedition against the Burmese. The papers connected with the dispute would be laid upon the table of the House.

COLONIAL BISHOPS BILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he had understood that the Government would support the second reading of the Colonial Bishops Bill, and reserve its own views until the bill should be in committee. On the previous day, however, he had received an intimation that the Government would oppose the second reading of the bill, and under these circumstances he thought that it was not unreasonable that he should be allowed a fortnight to consider the course he would pursue with respect to it.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he thought the Colonial Secretary was entitled to state the views of the Government upon the subject; but hoped that he would conclude with a motion for the adjournment of the debate, as it would be quite useless to continue a discussion to which, after what had fallen from Mr. Gladstone, they were to have no practical termination for such a length of time.

Sir J. PAKINGTON replied to the arguments urged on a former evening by Mr. Gladstone, contending that the bishops had already too much power in the colonies; and he therefore thought there ought to be a change in the law, as was evident from what had occurred in the Australian colonies. The attention of the Archbishop of Canterbury had been called to the subject, and he immediately held communications with the Bishop of Sydney, who undertook to consult his clergy and laity, with the view of framing a proper measure for legislation on the subject. Under these circumstances he thought it would be most inadvisable to attempt to legislate until they should have in their possession the results of the conference of the clergy of Australia, and that therefore his right hon. friend (Mr. Gladstone) should postpone his bill for the present session. He believed, if the bill should pass, it would place the Church of England in a dominant position such as it never before occupied in the colonies—that it would also break it up into a number of small and separate churches, and finally, that it would destroy the supremacy of the Crown. The right hon. Baronet then proceeded to canvass the clauses of the bill, which he said were so drawn that he believed that no two lawyers would be likely to come to the same conclusions as to their true meaning. The last clause of the bill was the most important of any, for it substituted, in all cases of ordination, the oath of allegiance for the oath of supremacy, being, as he was advised, the first instance in which it was ever attempted to enable any person to hold preferment in the Church without having first taken the oath of supremacy. It was impossible he could assent to a bill which thus assumed that the supremacy of the Crown did not extend to the colonies. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the House should pass to the other orders of the day.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the bill did not in any way interfere with the supremacy of the Crown, because it rendered it imperative that the Thirty-nine Articles should be subscribed, and the Common Prayer Book assented to.

After a discussion, in which Mr. Oswald, Mr. Adderley, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. A. Ho. e, and other hon. members took part.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he would not object to the amendment, which was accordingly adopted, and the House passed to the other orders of the day.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

Lord R. GROSVENOR moved the second reading of the County Elections Polls Bill, the object of which was to reduce the time of polling for counties to one day.

Mr. B. DENISON seconded the motion, which was strenuously opposed by Mr. PACE and Colonel SIBTHORP.

After some observations from Mr. W. BROWN and Mr. L. KING,

Mr. B. OSBORNE said he could not understand how any one could oppose this bill who wished to put an end to bribery and intimidation.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was favourable to the principle of the bill, and he hoped therefore there might be no division on the second reading.

The bill was read a second time.

MAYNOOTH.

Mr. NEWDEGATE postponed until the 16th of June the adjourned debate on the grant to Maynooth.

Mr. CARDWELL said that at such a period of the session the inquiry, if agreed to, could not be entered upon, and he appealed to the hon. gentleman to say at once what was meant to be done with respect to it?

Mr. NEWDEGATE said he had selected the earliest day in the order book, as Government had declined to give him a day.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was a mockery to postpone the motion until the 16th of June, at which period it would be quite impossible to carry out the object of the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was not the intention of the Government to withdraw the grant to Maynooth; and in agreeing to the inquiry proposed by the hon. member for Warwickshire, it was upon grounds not at all in accordance with the grounds upon which that hon. gentleman had rested his motion.

Mr. B. OSBORNE, amidst loud cries of dissent, suggested that the debate be resumed on Wednesday next, the Derby day.

Mr. ANSTY moved the adjournment of the debate until Wednesday next.

Mr. NEWDEGATE declined to accede to the proposition.

While the hon. gentleman was still speaking, the hand of the clock pointed to six, and the Speaker immediately left the chair.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered to issue for Sandwich, in the room of Mr. C. W. Grenfell, who had accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Mr. GLADSTONE asked whether the attention of her Majesty's Government had been drawn to the reports of the discovery of gold in large quantities in Queen Charlotte's Island, and of the departure of considerable numbers of persons from California for that island; whether any measures have been or are to be taken for the maintenance of order, and for securing the authority of the Crown in the island; and also if it was the intention of Government to order a survey of the island?

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said he had received a report from the Governor of Vancouver's Island, giving an account of the discovery of gold to a considerable extent in Queen Charlotte's Island. The report also informed him that some American ships from California had proceeded thither, and more American vessels were expected; and in consequence of that information Government had given directions for sending additional naval assistance, to preserve order under these extraordinary circumstances. (Hear, hear.) He could not be expected to state now what measures would be eventually taken by the Government with reference to those discoveries; while, as to the third question, he could only state that no survey had been ordered.

THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERS AND THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

In answer to Mr. Forster, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the report was unfounded, that he had received a deputation from the Amalgamated Engineers. He had received a deputation from the United Trades of London, who had waited on him, and made certain representations, to which he listened with much attention. He denied that he or any gentleman connected with the Government had expressed any opinion whatever upon the conduct of either the employers or the employed.

THE REV. MR. BENNETT.

Lord CASTLEREAGH gave notice of his intention to ask Mr. Walpole on Monday a question in respect to the recent appointment to the living of Frome.

In reply to Mr. Horsman, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, stated, in reference to what had fallen from him on a former occasion, that he was not aware of having used the expression "improper institution." What he intended to say was, that any parishioner of Frome who complained of a person who was alleged to have committed a serious breach of discipline and doctrine being instituted to the vicarage of Frome, might obtain redress by applying for the interposition of the Bishop of the diocese or of the Bishop of any diocese in which the accused had held preferment. By these two methods the parishioners of Frome might obtain redress. Her Majesty's Government had such confidence in the Bishops of the Church, that they did not contemplate any such contingency as a prelate refusing redress to the parishioners.

In reply to another question, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no hesitation in saying that the Government did consult the law officers of the Crown as to the irregularity of the institution, and they gave their opinion on that irregularity.

Mr. HORSMAN.—Had the right hon. gentleman any objection to lay that opinion before the House?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had, certainly, a great objection to doing so. (Hear, hear.)

Sir B. HALL gave notice, that, when this subject was formally brought before the House, he would call attention to the state of the diocesan church of Wells.

MILITIA BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill, commencing with clause 17. The remaining clauses were agreed to, with the exception of the 25th and 28th, which were postponed.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.—Adjourned.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The following members have been returned within the last few days to serve in the present Parliament:—For Carmarthenshire: David Jones, of Pantglas, in the said county, Esq., in the room of the Hon. George Rice Trevor, now Lord Dynevor, called up to the House of Peers. For Perth: The Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, Hyde-park-gardens, London, in the room of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, now Lord Panmure, called up to the House of Peers.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.—It is rumoured that in any future arrangement of a Liberal Ministry, it is possible Lord John Russell might feel inclined to go to the Upper House, to take the lead there in place of Lord Lansdowne; leaving the onerous post of chief in the Commons to some other reformer, in whom the crown, the country, and the House might have confidence.—*Daily News*.

PRINTERS' DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the patron of this society, has, with his usual benevolence, sent to its secretary the sum of ten guineas on behalf of the performance which passed off with such effect on the 1st inst., at the St. James's Theatre, in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension Society and the Almshouse Endowment Fund.

TESTIMONIAL.—A splendid service of plate, intended for presentation to James Wheeler, Esq., by the Committee of Caledonian Preference Shareholders and upwards of 200 proprietors, is now to be seen at the establishment of Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., 12, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

By a Parliamentary return just printed, it appears that from 1847 to 1851 inclusive, the number of emigrant vessels that sailed from ports in the United Kingdom was 7129, of which 252 were chartered by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, out of which there was only one wreck. The percentage of loss was .396, or 1 in 252. Of ships despatched from ports under the superintendence of Government emigration offices, there were 30 wrecks, and the percentage of loss was .503, or 1 in 199. There were 913 despatched from ports not under the superintendence of Government emigration offices, of which there were 13 wrecks, and the loss was 1.42 percentage, or 1 in 70. In the 7129 ships which sailed in the five years there were 1,494,044 passengers. The number of lives lost by shipwreck was 1043. The percentage of loss was .069, or 1 in 1432. No lives were lost by the ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners.

On Wednesday, shortly after 10 o'clock, the inhabitants of Peckham and the Old Kent road were suddenly thrown into a state of great consternation in consequence of a loud explosion, which was found to have taken place at the South London Gas-Works, situated at the side of the Surrey Canal, near the bridge, which resulted in the destruction of considerable property and fearful injury to several men, three of whom are so shockingly burnt by the fire that their lives at present are despaired of. The accident was occasioned by the gas which exploded from a valve having communicated with a light which had been carelessly left in a corner of the building.

The North London division of the enrolled out-pensioners were called up for a week's drill on Monday last in the Regent's Park, at the rate of four hours a day. When they have completed the week, they will muster, along with the other divisions, at Chelsea Hospital, for the usual half-yearly muster and summer's field exercise.

It appears from the accounts received from St. John's by the *America* steamer, that the violent gales prevalent during the early part of April had produced the most disastrous results to the vessels engaged in the seal fishery. It is stated that a large number of vessels had been totally lost, and about 90 lives, the survivors of the crews (1000 in number) being in a state of great destitution and suffering on different parts of the coast of Newfoundland and adjacent shores. Immediate measures were, however, taken for their relief.

On the 13th of April her Majesty the Queen of Portugal granted to Robert Wire and John Candler, British subjects, the especial honour of receiving them at a private audience, to accept the representation which the Religious Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland addressed to her Majesty in favour of the liberation of slaves in Africa. Her Majesty was attended by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Home Department.

A few days ago the Rev. R. Errington, incumbent of Burntwood and Hammerwich, near Lichfield, while endeavouring to destroy some nests of sparrows in a pear-tree growing against his residence, fell headlong to the ground, a height of from 15 to 20 feet, and was killed on the spot, having dislocated his neck, and fractured his collar-bone and several of his ribs. The unfortunate gentleman has left a widow and three children.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. M. T., St. Alban's.—In the position sent us, the game should be drawn C. J. King's College.—Near, but much too obvious.

J. P. Lisbon.—They are perfect & correct.

COLONNA.—Received, with thanks. A reply shall be sent shortly by letter.

T. C. M. Calcutta.—The books have been duly forwarded by the overland mail, and an answer sent by the same channel.

R. D. M. Ingenious but this idea has been hackneyed too much. You can do better than this, as No. 2 will, we have no doubt, prove.

G. Lamb.—A reply has recently been sent to Allival Hospital, Cape of Good Hope.

J. M. of Shalbury.—The only way to secure attention to the same week is to send early.

R. T. and S. W.—We cannot promise. At the present moment we have nearly 600 games of Chess, and about one-third that number of Chess problems, awaiting their turn for publication.

W. B. Lamington.—They shall both appear.

STEVENS.—It shall be attended to.

G. M. D.—Quite right we believe.

R. F. B.—The point shall be examined.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 432 by Nemo, Murphy, Philo-Judy, Sump.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 433 by Argent, Rugby, Nemo, Ernest, A. Z. Albert, Sigma, Grip.

J. A. Norwich: J. M. of Shalbury.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 434, by W. B. Mungo, Ernest, Philz, Borevon, Stevens, E. M. J., of Welshpool.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by R. B. Nemo, Whitechurch, Stevens, M. P., L. S. D., Philo-Judy. Mus. are correct. All others are wrong.

* * * Received, Vol. I of translation of Major Jaenisch's "Analyse Nouvelle," which we shall notice when the second volume reaches us; a brochure on a "New Chess Notation," games played by Mr. Löwenthal in Scotland with Gamma, Delta, and Mr. McCombe; games played by Mr. L. with the amateurs of Dundee, Newcastle, Halifax, Leeds, &c.; biography of Zaviar Van Noyvelt; problems by the Rev. H. Bolton, Judy, Mr. Hanson, W. B. D., of Newcastle.

Subscribers to the Tournament who have not received their copies of the games should forward their names, &c., to the Editor of the Chess-player's Chronicle.

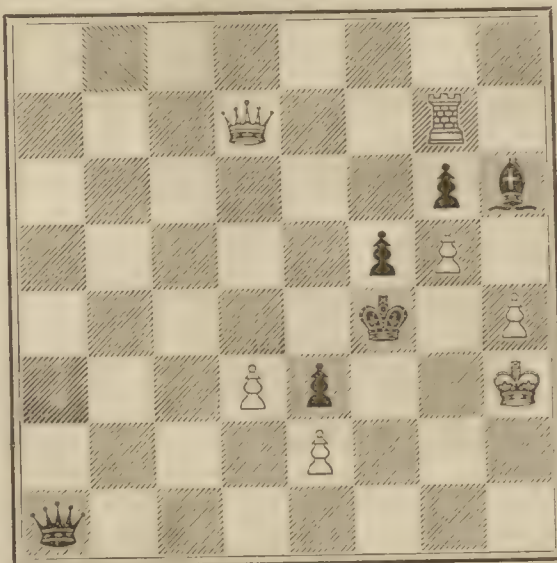
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 432.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 7th (ch)	K to K 4th	5. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	K to K 4th
2. Q to K B 3d	Q B to K B 4th	6. B to Q 6th (ch)	K takes B
3. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K to K 3d	7. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 4th
4. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	Q takes Kt	8. Kt takes P—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 435.

From the unpublished MS. of the Rev. H. BOLTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in ten moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Instructive game between Mr. LÖWENTHAL and Mr. E. CRONHELM, of the Halifax St. George's Chess Club.

(King's Kt's opening.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. E. C.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. E. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. B to Q 3d	P to K 3d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	18. Kt to K B sq	Q to K 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	19. K to R 2d	Kt to K 5th
4. Castles	P to Q 3d	20. P to K 3d	(ch) (c)
5. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	21. P takes Kt	P takes P (b)
6. P to Q 3d	B to K 5th	22. Q to K 2d	R to K R sq (ch)
7. P to K R 3d	B to K R 4th	23. a to Kt sq	R to K R 6th
8. B to K 3d	Kt to Q 5th	24. P to K 5th	Q to K R 4th
9. B takes Kt	B takes K Kt	25. R to K 2d	Q takes P (c)
10. Q takes B	B takes B	26. B to K 4th	Q to K sq
11. Kt to K 2d	Castles	27. Q R to K sq	B takes P (ch)
12. P to Q B 3d	B to Q Kt 3d	28. B to Q 3d	Q R to K 5th
13. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2d	29. Q takes B	Q R to K 5th
14. P takes P	Q takes P	30. K takes Q	
15. Kt to K Kt 3d	Q R to K sq		
16. K R to K sq	P to K R 4th		

And Black surrenders.

(a) Very cleverly conceived.
(b) From this point Black ought undoubtedly to have won.
(c) If, instead of this hasty and inconsiderate step, Mr. Cronhelm had simply moved P to Q 3d, his road to victory would have been easy.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Sturdy contest between Major JAENISCH and Mr. SCHUMOFF.

(Gioco Piano.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Major J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. R to Q sq	B to K Kt 3d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	25. P takes P	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	26. R to Q B sq	K to K 2d
4. Castles	Kt to K B 3d	27. Kt to Q 2d	P to Q 4th
5. P to Q B 3d	Kt takes K P	28. Kt to K B 3d	K to Q 5th
6. B to Q 5th	Kt takes K B P	29. Q to Kt to K 2d	P to Q R 5th
7. R takes Kt	B takes R (ch)	30. R to K Kt sq	P takes P
8. K takes B	P to Q 3d	31. R takes P (b)	K to B 5th
9. P to Q 4th	P takes P	32. R to K R 7th (ch)	K to B sq
10. Q to K 2d (ch)	P to K 2d	33. B to K B 4th	B takes Kt
11. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	34. R takes B P (ch)	K to Q sq
12. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	35. K takes B	R takes P (ch)
13. P takes P	R to Q Kt sq	36. K to K Kt 4th	K R to K sq (ch)
14. P to Kt 3d	K R to K sq	37. Kt to K Kt 3d	Q R to K B 6th (c)
15. Kt to Q B 3d	B to Q Kt 3d	38. K to K B 5th	K R takes Kt
16. B to K 3d	P to A B 3d	39. R takes P (d)	K R to K 2d
17. P to K R 4th	K to K R 2d (a)	40. R takes K B P	K R to K 6th
18. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 3d	41. K to K 6th	Q R to Q R 6th
19. P to K Kt 5th	R takes P	42. K takes P	Q R to Q R 4th (ch)
20. R takes P	R to K R sq	43. B to Q 6th	Q R to Q R 3d (ch)
21. P takes Kt	B to Q 6th	44. K to Q B 6th	K R to Q R 2d
22. Kt to K Kt 3d	P to Q R 4th	45. K to Q B 5th	Q R to Q R 7th
23. R to Q B sq	Q R to Q Kt 3d		

And the game was abandoned as drawn.

(a) On this move Major Jaenisch observes, "Kt to Q 2d was the proper move, and would have given White the advantage."
(b) It was absolutely essential to take this Pawn without delay.
(c) Threatening to gain the Kt or nothing.
(d) Foreseeing that he could make a drawn game, Black gives up his Kt for the two Pawns.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 735.—By R. P. G.

White: K at K B 2d, R at K R 5th, B at Q Kt 3d, Kts at K 6th and Q Kt 2d; P at K B 4th, K 2d, and K 2d.
Black: K at his 5th, R at K 4th, B at Q 3d; Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 3d, and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 737.—By J. C. W.

White: K at his 2d, R at Q R 4th, Bs at Q 6th and 7th; Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 3d, Q B 3d, Q Kt 2d and 7th.
Black: K at Q 4th, B at Q B 4th, Kts at K R 4th and Q R 3d; Ps at K Kt 6th, K B 3d, and 4th, and K 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 738.—By JUDY.

White: K at Q B 2d, B at Q 7th, Kts at K 4th and Q B 4th, Ps at Q R 2d and 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th, P at Q R 4th.

White, playing first, to mate in seven moves.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PEACE SOCIETY.—The 37th annual meeting of the members of the Peace Society was held on Tuesday evening at Finsbury Chapel; Mr. C. Hindley, M.P., in the chair. In the course of the proceedings the steps which the society had taken to oppose the Militia Bill were detailed. It was stated that up to 45 of 1300 petitions had been presented, and a minority of 165 against the second reading was a proof of homage to public opinion, for not twenty were at first prepared to vote against the bill. The receipts for the year were £2276; the expenditure, £1250. A series of resolutions were carried.

SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL AND HOME.—On Monday the first annual meeting of this society, founded by the recent amalgamation of the Sailors' Orphan Girls' Educational School and Asylum and the Sailors' Female Orphan Home (both of which were established in 1849), was held at the Hanover-square Rooms; the Duke of Manchester in the chair. The report stated that, prior to the amalgamation of the two charities, one child had been received into the school and two into the home whose parents had perished in the *Amazon*. One of the parties admitted to the asylum was a child, named Sarah Dues, whose father had perished in the *Amazon*, whose mother was in a delicate state of health, and whose brother, a young man, was dangerously wounded in the late action before Lagos. The balance from the joint societies now standing to the credit of the new society was £130. It was stated that the committee had that morning received an application for the admission into the institution of Jane G. Ward, one of six children whose father perished in the *Birkenhead* and whose mother's health was such as to prevent her labouring for their support. Resolutions were passed in furtherance of the charity.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members and friends of this society took place at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Monday evening; Mr. G. W. Alexander in the chair. The report, which was adopted, stated that the committee could not report any special advantages gained by the Anti-Slavery cause during the past year. A resolution, deploring the progress of the slave power in the United States, and expressing unabated confidence in the triumph of the anti-slavery cause aided by the exertions of their fellow labourers of this society in America, was unanimously agreed to.

LAMB AND FLAG RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The seventh annual meeting of these schools, very numerous and attended by the inhabitants of Clerkenwell, and presided over by the Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave, took place on Wednesday evening in the parochial school-rooms of Clerkenwell, in Amwell-street. From the report it appeared that the increase among the female scholars has been so great during the past year that additional accommodation has been found necessary. The expenditure consequent upon this enlargement of the premises amounts to about £200, of which only £30 has been raised up to the present time. The financial accounts are not in a very prosperous state.

SHIPBROKERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A public meeting to promote the establishment of a benevolent society for shipbrokers, ship and custom-house agents, was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Masterman, M.P., in the chair. Resolutions were passed in furtherance of the object of the meeting. £850 has already been realised in donations and annual subscriptions.

ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday evening the thirteenth anniversary of this institution was held at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to upwards of £1500, including a legacy of £500 from Mr. Mackenzie, a late governor.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the recent meeting of this society—Sir Roderick Murchison, the president, in the chair—the papers read were—Capt. W. Allen, R.N., "Observations taken with the aneroid in Syria and Palestine; John Crawford, Esq., F.R.S., "Sketch of the geography of Borneo;" Lieut. Leicester, R.N., "On the volcanic group of Milo."

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.—The anniversary of this most excellent institution was held on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons' hall, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the Grand Master of the Masonic body. Nearly 400 members of the craft sat down to dinner. In the course of the evening the children went in procession round the room. The amount subscribed in the room was £1000.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S.—On Wednesday the annual examination of girls formerly belonging to this institution was held at the asylum, Brixton-hill, under the presidency of his Grace the Bishop of Norwich. There was a numerous and fashionable company present on this occasion. After an address from the Right Rev. Prelate, the list of reports were gone through, his Grace presenting each girl, as her name was read, with the prize which her good conduct had merited, after which the proceedings were closed with prayer, and a hymn sung by the girls.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—The members of the Pharmaceutical Society held their second *conversazione* for the season on Wednesday evening, at their rooms in Bloomsbury-square, which was very fully attended. A collection of novel and interesting articles connected with chemical science was exhibited. The object of greatest attraction among the younger pharmacists appeared to be "the Mackenzie triturator," which is described to be a machine intended to perform the heavy pestle and mortar, and other mixing operations involved in the manufacture of printers' ink, ointments, and for the several processes of frictional mixing with which the druggist's apprentice is so familiar. The triturating action is performed by a pestle with an ingeniously arranged differential motion, which gives it most effective rubbing action.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S FETE.—The first fete of the season took place on Wednesday, at the grounds of the society in the Regent's-park. The Queen and Prince Albert, with a group of the younger members of the Royal family, were amongst the earliest visitors. There was a large attendance of fashionables to witness the collection of plants and flowers, which were of the usual choice and brilliant character. A large number of prizes were allotted.

METROPOLIS WATER SUPPLY COMMITTEE.—On Tuesday the committee came to the following resolution:—"The committee have heard enough to convince them that, for the purpose of affording a supply of pure and wholesome water to the northern and eastern districts of the metropolis, recourse must be had to the river Lee and its tributaries in the neighbourhood of Hertford and Ware. The committee are therefore dissatisfied with all the four bills before them, and are disposed to stop at the present stage of their proceedings, in the hope that the parties interested in the various schemes might come to some fair arrangement among themselves, by which a proper supply of water might be secured to those populous districts of the metropolis."

On Tuesday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the premises belonging to Mr. R. Oust, hop-vendor, at Bermonsey-wall, were destroyed by a tremendous fire which broke out in a part of the building. The loss sustained may be said to amount to £20,000. The place, however, was insured. Several of the adjoining houses, belonging to Mr. J. Brindley, slave-merchant; Messrs. W. and J. Heywood, boat-builders; Mr. T. Crisp, shipwright; Mr. Downing, sail-maker; Mr. Thomas Fox, private; Mr. Thomas Barton, granary keeper, were also more or less burnt. They were, however, all insured. Three vessels that were lying in the river near the scene of conflagration were much damaged by water. The cause of the accident is unknown.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis, for the week ending Saturday, May 15, were—males, 712; females, 689; total, 1401. The deaths during the same period were—males, 529; females, 541; total, 1070. The mortality of the metropolis exhibits in this return a considerable increase on that of the preceding week, when the deaths fell to 972. Compared with the facts of the previous week, the present return discovers an increase in deaths caused by epidemics from 193 to 234, while in those from diseases of the respiratory organs the numbers are almost identical. There is an increase from 130 to 142 in deaths by phthisis. Diseases of the heart also rose in the two weeks from 37 to 45; those of the digestive organs from 60 to 74. Amongst the epidemics, the increase arises chiefly from the smallpox, and in the next place from scarlatina. The former malady was fatal last week to 23 children and 8 adults, altogether to 46 persons; the latter to 44. In only 4 cases of smallpox is it stated that vaccination had been performed, apparently with effect, and in these the ages were as follow:—5, 18, 28, and 41 years. Zymotics, in the aggregate, produce at present considerably more than the average mortality of the season.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.718 in. The mean temperature of the week was 52.7 deg., which is 0.2 deg. below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The air was warmest on Sunday (th. 9th), when the highest temperature was 73.2 deg., and the mean was 56.3 deg., or 3.7 deg. above the average. On Tuesday, the coldest in the week, the highest was 62.5 deg.; and the mean 48.8 deg., which is 4.1 deg. below the average. The wind blew from the south-west. On Tuesday and Wednesday the rain in inches was 0.10 and 0.14 deg.; the sum of the week was 0.30 in.

"MOUNT ETNA" AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

On Monday this very popular resort was opened for the season, with several improvements; the great novelty being a pictorial model of Mount



"MOUNT ETNA," AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The Grand Challenge Cup Race, the very *ne plus ultra* of yachting contests, took place on Friday, the 14th inst. The *Ruby* steamer had been chartered by the club for the accommodation of members and their friends. Besides the *Ruby*, the *Dryad* and *Waterman* No. 3 accompanied the race, with very respectable parties on board; and there were several schooners and cutters of Royal Clubs under way for the same purpose.

The prize was for the Grand Challenge Cup, or piece of plate, given for competition amongst all Royal Clubs, and the course extended from Erith to the Nore Light and back.

The following were found at their stations:—

Sta.	Name.	Tons.	Port.	Distinguishing Flag.
1	Mouse ..	15	London ..	Red, with mouse in centre
2	Volante ..	48	Ditto ..	White flag
3	Pauline ..	35	Ipswich ..	Blue square flag
4	Cygnets ..	35	Southampton	Blue ground, ram's head yellow
5	Musquito ..	50	London ..	Blue pierced white, red Maltese cross
6	War-Hawk ..	66	Teignmouth	Blue flag, gold hawk

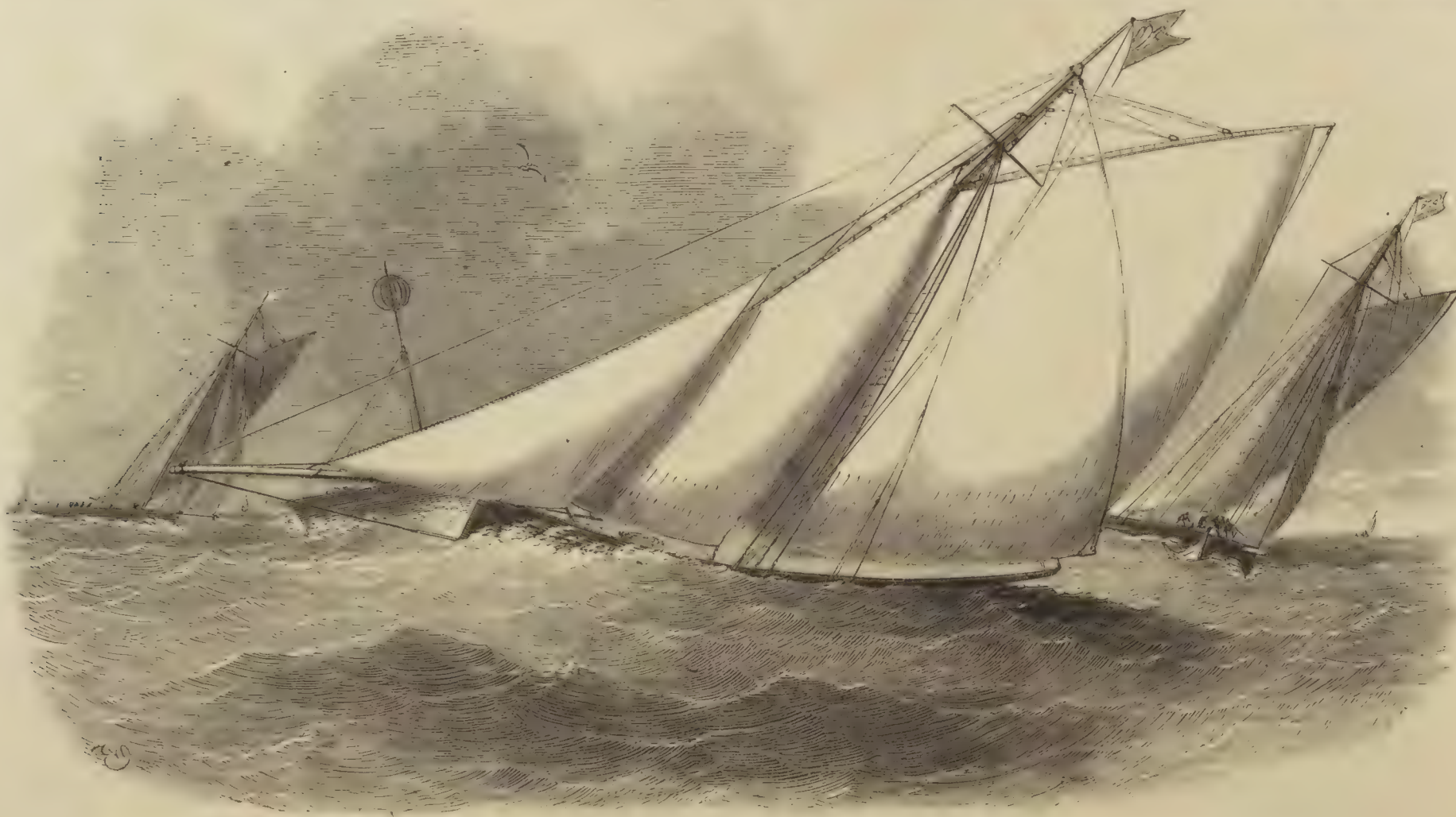
Half-minute time per ton for difference of tonnage.

Of the above, the *Volante* and the *Musquito* were the favourites. The former was the holder of the cup, and the winner of it last year; but, as the *Musquito* and *Cygnets* had also been victorious competitors for it since it was first presented for competition in 1849, either would be entitled to its permanent possession in the event of again winning, as it was not necessary, according to the stipulations, that the same yacht should win two successive years. All preliminaries having been adjusted, the start was made at 11h. 50 min. 30 sec. It was not so good as might have been wished, but, with a fair wind, and plenty of it, they spanked on, with a reef on the mainsail, and a jib-headed topsail, at an amazing pace. The *Mouse* was early distanced, and the other vessels rounded the Nore Light in the following order:—

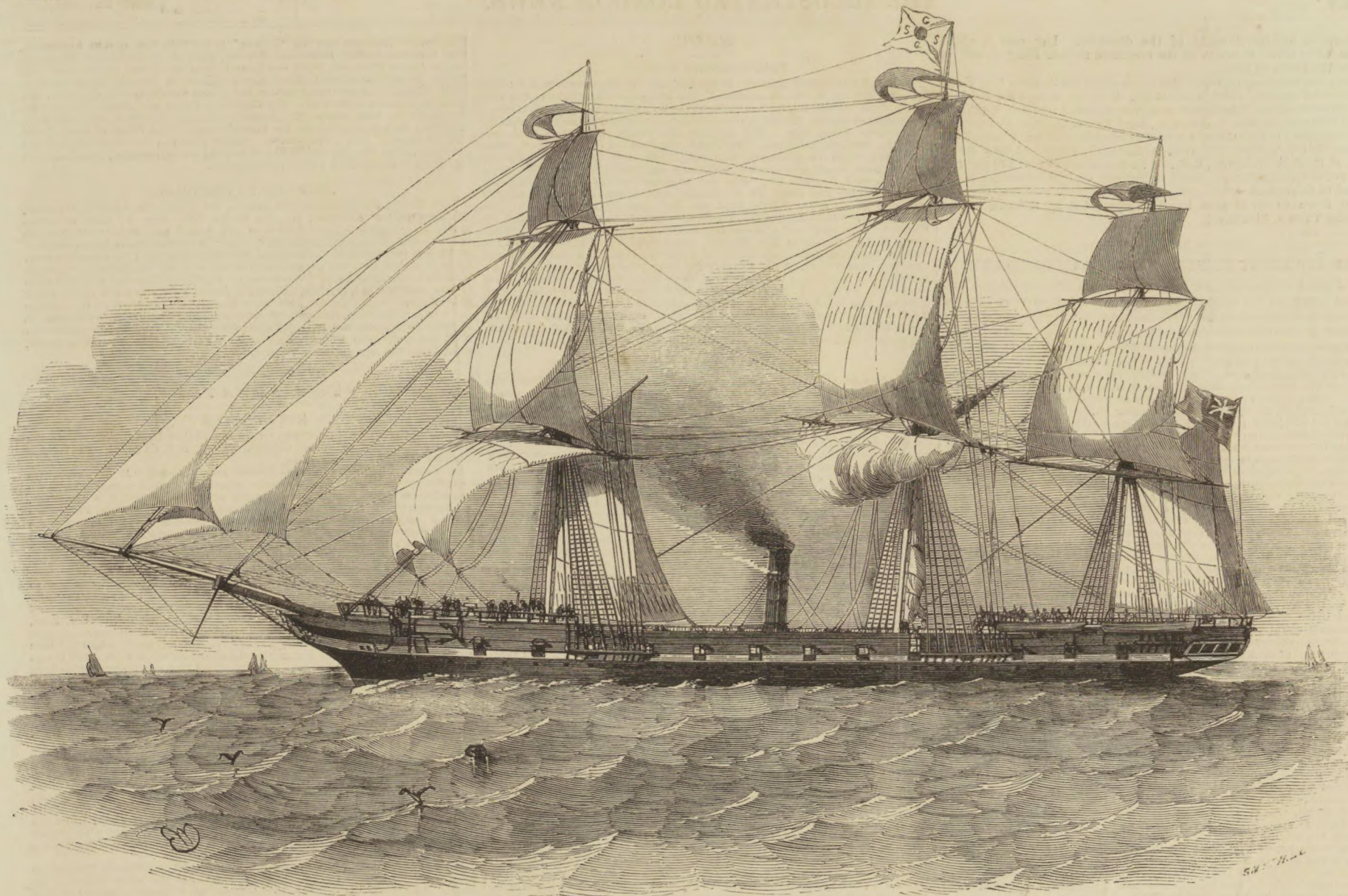
The War-Hawk ..	..	..	2h. 8 min. 35 sec.
Musquito ..	..	..	2h. 8 min. 50 sec.
Volante ..	..	..	2h. 9 min. 37 sec.
Pauline ..	..	..	2h. 18 min. 14 s.
Cygnets ..	..	..	2h. 20 min. 5 sec.

Now should have come the great treat of the day. The coming own had done nothing more than to show that the boats could run or reach; the beating up with the tide, wanting something like an hour or more to

flood, was the thing to test their capabilities. Everybody was anxious to see what they could do to windward; and while the greatest anxiety on this score prevailed, an accident, which considerably lessened the pleasure of the day occurred. The *War-Hawk* was in the act of rounding, and while doing so the *Musquito* came inside to windward of her, and evidently with the intention of going about between her rival and the light boat, which she rounded; but finding it impossible, from the strong set of the lee tide, to clear the latter, attempted to bear up under the stern of the *War-Hawk*, and in doing so carried away her own bowsprit, which broke short off at the stem, by fouling the *War-Hawk's* main-sheet. Thus were the hopes of the *Musquito* party entirely destroyed, while the beautiful craft herself, driven by the tide and wind, floated a mile below the light ship while her crew were engaged in rigging another bowsprit, and an interval of 23 minutes elapsed before she could make any endeavour to retrieve her position, with a mile of lee way and the time we have mentioned to make up. Immediately after the turn the *Volante* held a much better wind than the *War-Hawk*, and not only fore-reached her, but after going about came out a quarter of a mile ahead and well to windward—a position she maintained and improved to the end. In Sea Reach the



THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.—THE STRUGGLE AT THE NORE.



THE GENERAL SCREW STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S NEW VESSEL, "QUEEN OF THE SOUTH."

pretty *Cygnets* weathered the *War-Hawk*, and became second, in which way the race finished, with the following time, the *Pauline* having unfortunately gone aground at Chapman Head:—

Volante	6 h. 47 min. 21 sec.
Cygnets	7 h. 9 min. 30 sec.
War-Hawk	7 h. 16 min. 3 sec.

The prize was then presented by Mr. Green, who officiated for Lord Alfred Paget.

THE GENERAL SCREW STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

ON Saturday the Chairman and Directors of the Screw Steam-ship Company made an experimental trip down the Thames, in their newly-launched vessel, the *Queen of the South*, to which a large and distinguished party were invited. The new steam-ship had, early in the morning,

steamed slowly down the river to Gravesend, but a river steamer had been hired to convey the visitors on board, and remained at Blackwall for that purpose till nearly twelve o'clock, when she proceeded with her freight towards Gravesend, steaming round the *Queen of the South*, in order that the company might have a full opportunity of viewing her graceful and elegant mould and noble proportions. The visitors then went on board, and while the splendid steam-ship was running down to the Nore found ample occupation and amusement in examining her internal arrangements and decorations. The *Queen of the South* is built of iron, with water-tight compartments, by the eminent builders, Messrs. Mare, under the superintendence, and from the designs of, Mr. Waterman, jun.

This noble vessel, constructed from the terms of her contract to carry 26 32-pounders and 2 large pivot guns, is of 1777 tons burthen, and measures 240 feet from stem to stern, 39 feet beam, 25 feet in depth

of hold, and is furnished with engines—300-horse power for driving her auxiliary screw. The engines—built by Messrs. Maudslay—are inclined cylinder direct action, the screw working with the same number of revolutions as the engine, viz. 60 per minute. The floats are 15 feet diameter, with 17 feet pitch, and the steam is supplied by four boilers, which can be worked together or separately. The blades of the screw feather, and can, when required, be thrown on a line with the keel, so as not to impede the sailing of the ship. The accommodation for passengers is of the most extensive and superior character. There is a magnificent saloon on the upper deck, and below the berths are arranged fore and aft along nearly the entire length of the ship, to the number of 130. The fittings up, the berths, arrangement for ventilation, &c., are all upon the most luxurious and complete scale, and every refinement that can minister to the comfort and convenience of the passengers, including one of Collard's pianofortes, has been provided by



SCENE OF THE RECENT COLLIERY EXPLOSION, ABERDARE VALLEY.—MOUTH OF THE MIDDLE DUFFRYN PIT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

the liberality and forethought of the directors. Her cost is about £70,000. Her speed, as tested by the measured mile in Long Reach, is equal to 10½ knots an hour.

Among the company on board the *Queen of the South* were Earl Grey, the Earl of Verulam, Lord Dundonald, Lord de Ros, Lord Jocelyn, Baron Moncrevo, his Excellency the Neapolitan Ambassador (Prince Carini), Delevere Effendi, M. Musurus, Lord Exmouth, Hon. F. Egerton, M. Zohrab (the Turkish Consul), the Hon. and Rev. C. Grimston, Hon. F. Scott, M.P., Admiral Sir George Sartorius, the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, M.P., Hon. H. Corrie, R.N., &c., amounting to about 120 guests.

The vessel having steamed down to the Mouse Light, below the Nore, returned to Gravesend Reach, where she anchored, and the company then sat down to an elegant luncheon, provided by Roberts, of the Artichoke Tavern, Blackwall.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR ABERDARE.

In our Journal of last week we recorded this lamentable catastrophe. We have since learnt that the explosion was not to any extent so great as might be supposed from the immense loss of life, and the deaths were occasioned more by "choke" or after-damp than from the fire-damp. It is said that a mineral surveyor of considerable eminence inspected this colliery on behalf of the land-lord as recently as the Thursday preceding the accident, and he was much pleased with the manner in which the colliery was managed, and especially in respect to the ventilation. His evidence will be taken at the inquest now pending. It is a singular fact that so recently as Wednesday morning, in going down the pit and to the end of the level heading, one of the horses was found quite well and uninjured and it is probable that had the unfortunate men and boys remained where they were at work, instead of rushing into the danger, when they fell over each other and were suffocated by the choke or after-damp, most of them would have escaped.

Our Artists have engraved the Duffryn Middle Pit, which is situated about three miles below Aberdare, in the Taft Valley. These works, as well as some others in the same valley, are the property of Mr. Powell, of Newport: from them is procured the far-famed Duffryn steam coal remarkable for its calorific power, and comparative absence of smoke, giving it a peculiar fitness for steam purposes. To meet the extraordinary demand for this coal, the works have been prosecuted with unusual diligence; large numbers of men have been incessantly employed by day and night, exposing, in the progress of their work, extensive surfaces of coal, of course increasing proportionally the usual sources of danger. To obviate this, in addition to the ordinary mode of ventilating collieries, by withdrawing the vitiated air with a steam-pump, the new method introduced by Mr. G. Gurney is employed, by which means steam is injected into the fire, driving out the air above it in its ascent, and thus immensely increasing the upward draught. The fire forms a prominent object in the accompanying Engraving. The accidental falling in of a mass of coal from the roof in the immediate vicinity of the furnace at the bottom of the pit seems, in this case, to have rendered useless all precautions. An immense volume of carburetted hydrogen was thus disengaged in most dangerous proximity to the fire, so that the explosion had taken place before a man below was aware of the presence of the destroyer. In the absence of proof, imputations of culpable carelessness on the part of the victims of the explosion have been somewhat rashly made, opposed as they are to the opinions of those on the spot capable of judging. Of Mr. Powell, the proprietor, it is simply justice to say that he appears to have disregarded any outlay that contributed to the safety of the works. The routine of the pit has long been under the control of one of the most experienced and careful men that could be found in the north of England collieries; and of the entire confidence reposed in him, no stronger proof could be found than that the survivors and the relatives of those who have suffered profess themselves as willing as ever to entrust their lives to his care. If in the inquiry it shall be proved that science has placed at our disposal any precautionary measures which the management had failed to adopt, it cannot be denied that heavy censure will rest with them. In the meantime we only record the result of our own inquiries, in stating that the general opinion of practical and scientific men on the spot prior to the accident seemed to be, that, if there was a safe colliery in the valley, it was the Middle Duffryn Pit.

THE CONTROVERSIES OF THE BOOKSELLING TRADE.

A meeting was again held at Stratheden House on Monday, at which deputations from the Booksellers' Association and from the cheap retail sellers were present. After going through the same arguments as before published, Lord Campbell said that he and his colleagues, the Dean of St. Paul's and Mr. Grote, would be ready to express their opinion on the evidence on Wednesday. Accordingly the deputations were in attendance on the Wednesday at Stratheden House, when his Lordship delivered the opinions of the arbitrators upon the question submitted to them. Having reviewed the arguments urged on both sides, and applauded the fairness with which the controversy had been conducted, his Lordship said that they were unanimously of opinion that the regulations under which the book-selling trade was carried on were unreasonable and inexpedient. Lord Campbell then wound up an elaborate statement as follows:—"One gentleman who addressed us asked us, in case we should condemn the existing regulations, to frame new ones under which the book-selling trade should be conducted. This we must wholly decline, as being beyond our undertaking, and beyond the powers conferred upon us. Perhaps the book-selling trade will have the best chance of flourishing without any special regulations of any sort. Let there be entire freedom in the transactions between the publishers and the retail booksellers, the publishers asking prices and making or refusing allowances as they please. Let them deal with every one (although unticketed) who brings money in his purse, or whose responsibility is undoubted; taking care not to encourage the long and renewed credits which are said under the existing system to have produced so much mischief. The publishers are not bound to trust any one whom they believe to be sacrificing his wares by reckless underselling, or to be carrying on business without a profit sufficient for maintaining solvency. But let them not require any pledge from the retail-dealer to whom they sell their books as to the price which he shall demand in re-selling them. Thus, freedom of action, we hope, may lead to harmony and prosperity. We feel the most sincere respect and regard for the highly intellectual and honourable body of men who are engaged in the book-selling trade. As authors, we are deeply indebted to them for their valuable services, and we shall be amply rewarded for our labour and anxiety in this inquiry, if we can contribute in any degree to their permanent welfare, upon which we are convinced that the cause of literature in this country must essentially depend."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AS IT IS TO BE ON ITS NEW SITE.—The Crystal Palace Company have published the details of the plan they have adopted for the future disposal of the Building, and have furnished ample information respecting the purposes to which they intend to devote it. Sydenham, a station on the Brighton Railway, is the spot where the Palace is to be re-erected, in the midst of a park of 150 acres, which is to be planted with specimens of every tree which can be grown out of doors in England. It will contain a winter garden of 18 acres in extent, and within its walls flower shows are to be held. There are to be sculptures by the chief living artists, and casts of the most celebrated works of antiquity. Geology and mineralogy will receive their appropriate illustrations, while specimens of the most striking costumes and manufactures of the various nations will be laid out as at the time of the Great Exhibition. Not the least interesting part of this splendid spectacle will consist of samples of machinery, such as the one which were seen at work in the northern section of the Building. The situation in which the building is to be placed is as easy of approach for the greater proportion of the inhabitants of London as the former site. It is but an affair of a few minutes to pass from the London-bridge to the Sydenham station. There are also to be extra lines from Waterloo, Vauxhall, and the Bricklayers' Arms, so that the inhabitants of any portion of the metropolis may have the opportunity of visiting the Exhibition with a tolerable degree of facility and comfort.

MADAME SAQUI.—A biographical notice in the *Patrie* on Madame Saqui, who, at the age of 75 years, is now dancing on the tight rope at the Hippodrome, states some curious facts to account for her being compelled at so advanced a period of life to continue a fatiguing and hazardous performance. It appears that Madame Saqui had acquired a handsome fortune many years ago, and had resolved to retire, when her brother, who was the manager of the Rouen theatre, was on the point of becoming bankrupt with debts amounting to 60,000*fr.*; and to save his credit, Madame Saqui paid the whole amount, and reduced herself to poverty. Since that time she has never been enabled to accumulate sufficient wealth to retire, and latterly, according to the *Patrie*, she met with a terrible misfortune. She was returning from Spain with about 30,000*fr.*, the fruit of great exertions, when she was stopped by banditti and robbed of the whole of her money. In her youth she was patronised by the Emperor Napoleon, who frequently made her presents; and on one occasion, when much in want of money to meet her engagements, she applied to the Emperor for the large sum of 10,000*fr.*, and he sent it to her immediately.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.—The first examination for the scholarships in this institution, recently founded by his Royal Highness Prince Albert on behalf of the Prince of Wales, and called "the Duke of Cornwall's Scholarships," was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last, after a most severe examination. Mr. Henry Francis Blandford, being at the head of the list, obtained the scholarship (£30 per annum for two years); and Mr. Robert Hunt, the second scholarship, for one year.

THE JENNINGS ESTATE.—This long-litigated case has been this week settled by the Court of Chancery. The property connected with the estate lies, we believe, principally in the county of Suffolk, and at one period was estimated at seven millions, but only one-half of that amount has been divided in the late decision. One of the fortunate claimants is a journeyman painter named Langham, in the employ of Mr. Howard, of Maldon. By the recent decision we understand that the property is divided into seven portions, and that Langham's share will be £500,000!

Mr. Cobden, M.P., has been unable to attend his duties in Parliament during the past week, in consequence of the death of his father-in-law.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Weber's "Euryanthe" overture, Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat, and his symphony in A, No. 7, constituted the orchestral attractions of the fifth programme. Mdlle. Clauss was enthusiastically applauded in the concerto, a conception so colossal that it requires the hands almost of a giant to develop its massive proportions. Her reading was poetic, intelligent, and unaffected, but not so large, fiery, and vigorous as that of her great masculine rivals of pianoforte fame, as might have been reasonably expected from such a youthful performer as Mdlle. Clauss. The vocal cleanings were Handel's air, "Mio ben, ricordati," given by Miss Williams, unexceptionably the finest bit of singing during the evening; Gumbert's love-song or serenade, "Mein Herz das ist," sung by Herr Reichart; and Spohr's air, "Der Kriegerstille ergeben," from "Jessonda," rendered by Staudigl. The second part of the scheme was confined to Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," the soli by Miss Williams, Herrn Reichart and Staudigl; and advantage was taken of the engagement of a chorus to execute a concerted piece, but very imperfectly, from Cherubini's magnificent opera, "Les Deux Journées," a work that we have long since suggested as worthy of being mounted at the Royal Italian Opera. The Hanover-square locality is too limited to supply adequate performances of great choral and operatic productions. The treats of the evening were, therefore, the three instrumental items indicated above, the interpretation of which, under Cesta's baton, was, as usual, inimitable. The sixth concert will be on the 31st inst.

MADAME PLEYEL'S CONCERT.

The triumphs of Madame Pleyel at the concerts of the New Philharmonic Society and of the Musical Union, and at Dublin, were completed at her morning concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday, in presence of a large and fashionable auditory, besides nearly all the musical celebrities, native and foreign, of the metropolis. It might have been called a Congress of Pianists, such was the number assembled to listen to the first part, and Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor in the second part, besides Liszt's railroad express of digital difficulties, and curious compound of passage eccentricities in his arrangement of the subjects of the skating scene from Meyerbeer's "Prophete," and his charming piece from "Les Soirées Musicales" of Rossini. In the two concertos, particularly in the Beethoven work, the orchestral accompaniments were most indifferently executed, and Madame Pleyel's intellectual interpretation suffered severely in the C minor. In the Mendelssohnian productions, the *tutti* were better done, but still not sufficiently precise for such an exceptional player as Pleyel. Her genius, however, could not be frustrated by any conductor's incompetency, and her vast and unapproachable powers of execution—her mental, refined, and poetic gifts—her wondrous aggregate of all the acquisitions to constitute the grand pianiste of the age, never stood forth more triumphantly. The delicacy and elasticity of touch in the slow movement of the G minor, and the prodigious pace at which the *finales* were taken will not easily be forgotten by Thursday's excited listeners—it was not merely steadiness and solidity, but it was the absolute singing of the instrument in her hands, the mind and heart seemed to be at her finger's ends. Her speciality is wide and comprehensive; in the most classic and elevated school, down to the trivial bagatelle of the *salon*, she is equally distinguished. Such nerve and vigour, combined with ease and elegance, has never been associated in the attributes of any other player.

Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, Miss Dolby, M. Féder, and Herr Staudigl sustained the vocal gleamings in the programme. A clever but discursive overture by Mr. Frank Mori, "Fridolin," was performed; but the want of rehearsal was the general defect of the concert, the interest in which was, of course, centered in Madame Pleyel's performances.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

This has been a trying week for the musical critics, who have been called upon daily to attend divers grand morning and evening concerts, classic meetings, *matinées*, and *soirées musicales*, sometimes two and three entertainments coming off in the same day.—On Monday morning, Madame Puzzi presented her annual fashionable bill of fare in the concert-room of Her Majesty's Theatre. The weather was at first very inauspicious, and great were the apprehensions of the ladies fair that their gay toilets and "sweet pretty" bonnets would not be exhibited to the best advantage; but, as the afternoon advanced, the sun began to shine benignantly, and the room assumed the aspect of a flower-garden. The programme contained some novelties, in addition to the usual selections from popular operas. There were compositions of more or less merit by Panizzi, Desanges, Schimon, Gordigiani, and Campana. Mdlle. Sofie Cruvelli, Mdlle. Angri, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, Signori Gardoni, Calzolari, Belletti, Ferlotti, Ferranti, and the two Lablaches, formed the *troupe* from the opera establishment; and, besides these *artistes*, were Mdlle. Anna Bockoltz Falconi, from Drury-lane; Mdlle. Josephine Hugot, who sings French romances gaily and sentimentally; Miss Louisa Pyne, who has been a *prima donna* of note in Biletta's air from "White Magic"; Mdlle. Clara Novello, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Baife, Biletta, Schira, and Piliotti officiated as accompanists. Apologies were made for the absence of Mdlle. Fiorentini, who is severely indisposed, and of Puzzi, whose horn solo was a real deprivation. Mdlle. Clauss stood forth, therefore, as the solo instrumentalist, in a fanciful fantasia, "Un Jour d'Été en Norvège," by Willmer—a decided misnomer, as the piece should have been called "Un Jour d'Hiver," so frigid was the impression it made on the auditory, despite of the genius of the youthful pianiste. A charming quartet by Weber, "Dors on Paix," nicely sung by Gardoni, Calzolari, Belletti, and F. Lablache, must be recorded amongst the sensations of the day, as it was re-demanded.—Mr. Milne, the Scotch vocalist, gave his entertainment last Monday evening, at the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, with Mr. Rooke as accompanist.—On Tuesday was the third *matinée* of the Musical Union: the scheme included Haydn's Quartet, No. 76, in G; Spohr's quintet in E flat, Op. 33; Beethoven's duet in A, Op. 69; and "La Berceuse," by Chopin; and Capriccio, in F sharp minor, Op. 5, by Mendelssohn: the executants were Hallé, Sivori, Piatti, Moralt, Messrs. Oury and Lejeune. Herr Laub, the distinguished German violinist, will play at the fourth *matinée*, as also Mdlle. Clauss.—Mr. Lucas had the fourth and last of his musical evenings on Wednesday, at his residence in Berners-street, aided by Herr Schäffer, from Munich, a pianist and composer of rising fame; Herr Pauer, M. Sainton, and Mr. Blagrove. On the same night the Beethoven Quartet Society held its fifth meeting, at which Ferdinand Hiller, the composer and pianist, performed in his own works; Joachim, Cooper, Goffrie, and Rousset executed Nos. 2 and 8 of Beethoven's overtures, and No. 5 of Mendelssohn.—Miss Katherine Smith, a soprano of promise, met her friends on Wednesday morning, at the Hanover-square Rooms. She is a pupil of Mr. Aspill (who was the conductor), whose scholars are also Miss Susan Goddard, a new pianiste, and the Misses Brougham, the vocalists. Besides these *artistes* were Miss Dolby, Mdlle. E. de Becher, Herr de Becher, Herr A. de Becher, Signor Acosti, Miss Griselda Archer, pianists; Herr Von Meddeghem, violin; Herr Oberthur, harp; and Signor Regondi, co-concertina.—Mr. Charles Salaman, the clever pianist and composer, gave an evening concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover square Rooms, at which there was, as is usual with him, a selection of excellent music. Mr. G. A. Osborne was the conductor. Mr. Salaman played the pianoforte part in Hummel's Military Septet in C, assisted by Sivori, Piatti, Bottesini, Briccialdi, Lazarus, and Zeiss (trumpet); Mr. Ap Thomas (harpist), Herr Bohrer (pianist), Mr. R. Blagrove (violin), Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Swift, and Staudigl, aided in the attractive scheme.—Mr. Jarrett put forth at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night, a monster concert, or, as he styled it, Grand Musical Festival, for which he had secured the assistance of a large orchestra, and the chorus of Her Majesty's Theatre, with the following *artistes* as principals:—Jetty de Treffz, Mrs. Sims Reeves, Misses Dolby, M. Williams, Stabbach, Brougham, Mdlle. Bockoltz Falconi, Herr Reichart, Herr Staudigl, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Tedder, Williams, Burdini, M. Féder, Herr Hözel, Madame Pleyel, Sivori, Piatti, Bottesini, Clöffi, Richardson, Harper, and Lazarus. The contrabassist also appeared as conductor in a new and clever overture of his own composition, with Anschütz, Bilet, Schimon, and Aguilar as coadjutors. There were nearly fifty pieces in the programme, of which it is due, at all events, to notice Herr Hözel's two interesting songs, one of which, a drinking air, is full of joviality. The vocalisation of Mdlle. Bockoltz Falconi, in a work by Pergolesi, must be honourably specified as exhibiting an extraordinary compass and beautiful quality of voice and exquisite finish in her style.—On Thursday morning, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, Cavendish-square, Mr. R. Blagrove gave the first of three concertina concerts, with the co-operation of Messrs. J. Ward, G. and J. Case, all concertinists good and true; besides Mr. W. H. Holmes, the pianist; Miss Louisa Pyne; Mr. Henry Blagrove, the violinist; Miss M. Williams; Mr. T. Williams, the tenor; and Bottesini.—Miss Kate Hickson's evening concert took place last night, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. The fair *bénéficiaire* is the promising pupil of Manuel Garcia, and tied on a former occasion as bidding fair to be an *artiste* of note. She was assisted by Madame E. Garcia, Miss Ursula Barclay, Miss Stabbach; Messrs. Swift, F. Bodda, and Wrighton; Herr Stöffgen; Mdlle. Coulon, the pianiste; Mr. J. Thomas, harp; M. de Munck, violoncello; Briccialdi, flute; and Mr. F. Mori, accompanist.—On the first morning concert at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, yesterday, and of the performance of Mr. G. Lake's new oratorio, "Daniel," at Exeter-hall, last night, we must postpone our notices until our next week's impression; as also of the second *matinée* of Mr. Brinley Richards, and of the concert of Signor Regondi, this day.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The fifth concert of the Amateur Musical Society, the morning monster-concert at the Lyceum Theatre of Mr. Alcott, the evening concert of Herr C. Oberthur the harpist, the concert of Briccialdi the flautist, and the performance of Mendelssohn's "E Jah" by the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction, are Monday's food for musical digestion.—Miss Rebecca Isaacs, the vocalist, has an evening concert on Tuesday, at the Sussex Hall, in the City; and M. Szekely's concert will be on the same day.—On Wednesday will be the third meeting of the Quartet Association; and the performance of Haydn's "Creation," by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Sarmant's direction.—On Thursday, Signor Marras' *matinée*.—On Friday will be the fifth concert of the New Philharmonic Society; and on Saturday the concerts of M. Emile Prudent and Mrs. J. Macfarren.—The fourth and last concert of the English Glee and Madrigal Union took place last Monday at Willis's Rooms, at which compositions by Linley, Webbe, Horsley, Calcott, Stevens, Elliott, Drs. Cooke, Wilbye, and Sir H. R. Bishop were sung by Mrs. Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Francis, Hobbs, Land, and

Phillips.—There are now two "Unions" in the field, that of Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Lockey, Hobbs, and Phillips, and that of Mr. Francis, Mr. Land, Misses Louisa Pyne and Dolby.—Letters from the United States state that Mdlle. Jenny Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) will arrive here the second week in June, and that the arrivals of Sontag and Alboni were anxiously expected; the latter will be first in the field. Miss Catherine Hayes and Mdlle. Thillon were at present the vocal stars. Mr. Augustus Braham, the tenor, was popular in America; he had been singing his father's songs, "The Death of Nelson" and "Never despair," with great success. Signor Casolani, the celebrated contrabassist, was in a very precarious state of health; a complimentary benefit concert was given to him at New York on the 29th ult.

JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO.

John Parry, the composer, the pianist, the artist, the vocalist, the actor, the facetious *par excellence*, is again in the field with a novel entertainment, his "Portfolio for Children of All Ages," and exhibit his "Scraps and Sketches, Musical and Artistic." The "Whimsicalities and peculiarities" of his first part are truly, as he states, fun founded on fact; his audiences seem to be delighted with the goodnatured exposure of our weakness in "matters musical." His reading of "All Baba; or, the Forty Thieves," with the illustrative sketches, presents that fascinating juvenile story in a new light; and it is established beyond a doubt that Mrs. Bloomer did not originate the peculiar costume that has been the cause of such learned discussion as to the toilettes of ladies; it was the immortal Morgiana who invented the Bloomer dress. We must return to other salient parts of the "Portfolio" on another occasion. John Parry has made a hit—a palpable hit.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Verdi's "Ernani" was performed for the second time last Saturday night; the acting and singing of Mdlle. Cruvelli, Belletti, and Calzolari receiving the warmest plaudits of the audience.

On Tuesday night Rossini's ever fresh and blooming "Il Barbiere" was repeated, for the fourth time. After this season, it may be a long time before Lablache can again be seen in *Dr. Bartolo*, as he has accepted, it is rumoured, an engagement to remain at least two seasons in St. Petersburg, and, on account of the fatigue of the journey, will remain throughout the two years in the Russian capital. It is to be hoped that the *on dit* of the musical circles will not be confirmed; we cannot afford to lose his matchless performances.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Bellini's "Sonnambula" was revived, Cruvelli being the *Amina*, Gardoni *Elvino*, and Belletti the *Count*. The comic duo from Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," of Count Robinson and Jeronimo, so humorously sung by the two Lablaches, and a selection from Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri," sung by the contralto, Mdlle. Angri, Calzolari, Belletti, and Ferranti, with the dancing of Rosati, Mdlle. Guy Stephan, Mdlle. Rosa, Esper, Lamoureux, and Allegrini, completed the evening's programme.

This evening (Saturday) the *débuts* of two eminent foreign danseuses will take place, namely Mdlle. Reims Forlé, from the Grand Opera in Paris; and Donna Letitia Oliva, the Spanish dancer. It is also stated that an engagement has been effected with Mdlle. Lagrange, a *prima donna* of fame, from the Italian Opera in Vienna and the principal theatres in Italy.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The second performance of Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" was fixed for Saturday, but, owing to Mdlle. Castellani's indisposition and to Mdlle. Grisi's forgetfulness of the music of *Pamina* since she sang it last season, the management was compelled to substitute Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." There was a very full house, and the Mozartian amateurs, who attend for a special purpose to hear only their idol, resented the change of opera by hissing Grisi, considering that, as Castellani sang for her at a short notice on the previous Tuesday, the former ought to have been equally obliging on the Saturday. The *prima donna* of a quarter of a century looked astounded, but revenged herself nobly by singing superbly. The opera did not go off with the usual enthusiasm—all changes are disliked by the public.

Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" was given for the second time on Tuesday, in presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and one of the fullest houses of the season. An apology was made for Mdlle. Castellani, which her excellent singing rendered unnecessary. Mario displayed more life as *Tamino*, and sang with the most refined taste and classic purity. The stately *Sarastro* of Formès, and the piquant *Papageno* of Ronconi, were in fine contrast.

Scribe and Halévy's deeply interesting lyric drama "La Juive" was revived for the extra night on Thursday. In the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of July 27th and August 3d, 1850, the magnificent opera was fully noticed, at the first production on the 25th of July in that year, with Mdlle. Viardo as *Rachèle*; Mdlle. Vera as *Princess Eudossia*; Tamberik, *Leopoldo*; Massol, *Ruggieri*; Polonini, *Alberto*; Murati, and afterwards Mario, as *Lazarus*; and Formès, and afterwards Zelger, as the *Cardinal*. The present cast, with the exception of Polonini and Formès, is new—Mdlle. Juliette being the Jewish Mdlle. Bottesini, the Princess; Stigeli, the faithful lover *Leopoldo*; Tagliandro, instead of Massol; and M. Gueymard, the famed tenor of the Grand Opera in Paris, making his first appearance in this country as the Jew of Constance. Mdlle. Juliette and M. Gueymard have created in France an immense sensation in *Rachèle* and *Lazarus*; and we shall be much mistaken if the opera, as at present executed, do not become as popular as it has been for the last seventeen years in France, Belgium, and Germany.

Of the execution of the opera, and of the reception bestowed on the new tenor, Gueymard, who has proved worthy of his reputation, we shall write in our next impression.

Madaone Bosio, the *prima donna* from the Scala of Milan, and lately from the Havannah and New York, will soon appear in Bellini's "Puritani."

Her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presence. The opera was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

DRURY-LANE.

The operatic season has terminated at this lyric establishment, after an arduous struggle on the part of the lessee. On Monday Mr. Harrison had his benefit, when Biletta's pretty opera "White Magic" was performed by the Misses Pyne, Messrs. Harrison and Whitworth, and the last act of "Lucia" with Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison. On Wednesday, for the benefit of the charming vocalist Miss Louisa Pyne, John Barnett's admirable opera, the "Mountain Syph," was revived; Mr. Harrison being *Donald*; Mr. H. Corrie, *Christie*; Mr. Whitworth, *Hela*; Miss Coveney, *Ethelia*; Miss Pyne, *Jessy*; and Miss Louisa Pyne, *Eolia*, who also sang in the last act of the "Sonnambula." On Thursday, the concluding night of the season, Signor Schira, the excellent director and conductor of the music, presented a varied entertainment for his benefit, comprising the first act of Weber's "Der Freyschütz," in which the *Max* was sustained by Herr Reichart, a very effective dramatic tenor; and *Caspar* by Herr Staudigl; the second act of Donizetti's "Lucrèce Borgia," with Mdlle. E. Garcia, M. Féder, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Drayton; and the last act of Schira's clever opera "Thérèse, the orphan of Geneva," sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, Messrs. Harrison and Whitworth. Miss R. Isaacs, Mdlle. Schütz Oldosi, Miss R. Collins, Briccialdi, and Mr. Swift contributed their aid in a concert.

SURREY.

On Monday the tragedy of "King John" was performed. Miss Glyn was, of course, the *Constance*, and played it with equable power, both in the sublime and the pathetic. The maternity, the imperiaity, the scorn, indignation, sorrow, and despair, alternately melted, excited, thrilled, and subdued all who witnessed this the grandest and most Siddonian impersonation on the modern stage. Miss Glyn now plays the whole character with great intensity, and the impression she makes is accordingly of the most profound kind. The applause she received was universally vehement. On Wednesday Miss Glyn appeared for the first time in artificial comedy, in the part of *Lady Teazle*.

The performance was in every respect satisfactory, the comic *vis* everywhere apparent, and the principal situations were finely interpreted. The quarrel with *Sir Peter* (Mr. Ranker), and the repentance after the screen discovery, were natural and truly rendered—the latter, indeed, most touchingly. The part of *Joseph Surface* was remarkably well acted by Mr. Crawstick; and Mr. Shepherd, in *Charles*, was lively and self-possessed. The whole was, indeed, carefully put upon the stage, with suitable costumes and *mise en scène*.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Mark Lemon has achieved another triumph, in a three act-piece called "Sea and Land." In this he has sought to give utterance, in the person of *Wild Mey* (Mrs. Keeley), to the wrongs done by society to its pariahs and outcasts, and excited at once our pity and indignation. A crimp, or contraband merchant, *Crouch* (Mr. O. Smith), pretends kindness to her, and by small presents, and at last a tawdry dress, wins her affections. From none else had she received kindness—from her father only blows, from the world derision. But her feelings are strong, though her mind is unenlightened; and when she finds that *Crouch* has proposed marriage to another, she revenges herself by preventing it, though the means she takes involves her in the necessity of convicting him of heinous crimes. This character Mrs. Keeley fairly rendered to the life, and we are sure, after her, and enacted with a truth and power which will ensure its living. The other parts of the story are of the ordinary kind—a supposed murder, a smuggling adventure, and a Cockney's sea-sickness, done by Mr. Wright, on board his amateur yacht; all amusing enough, but old as the ocean's self, and needing no detail. The drama was greatly successful, and will prove long attractive.

ALBERT SMITH'S "ASCENT OF MONT BLANC."—Amongst the fashionable who have lately visited this interesting exhibition are the Duchess of Sutherland, Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Earl of Burlington, Viscount Newark, Lord Beaumont, Marquis and Marchioness of Kilsare, Lord and Lady Blayney, Marquis of Lorn, Lords Albert and Ronald Leveson Gower, Lord Walsingham, Lord Erne, Viscount Downe, Earl of Carlisle and Lady Mary Howard, Lord Bridport, Earl and Countess of Clarendon and family, Dowager Marchioness of Downshire, Earl and Countess of Tyrconnel, Marchioness of Douro and party, Princess Galatin, Earl Delawar and family, Earl of Shelburne, Countess of Glasgow, Lord Sondes, Earl Howe, Countess of Wicklow, Earl of Cork, Countess of Mansfield, &c.

THE HULL VOCAL SOCIETY.—The old English glees and madrigals continue to be interpreted by this institution. A few days since, the society presented a handsome gold and ivory baton to its efficient conductor, Mr. G. J. Skelton.

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

MURRAY'S RAILWAY READING.
Now ready, 8vo, 8s. 6d.
A JOURNEY TO KATMANDU (Capital of Nepal), with the CAMP OF JUNG BAHADUR; including a Sketch of the Nepalese Ambassador at Home. By LAURENCE OLIPHANT. JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

MURRAY'S RAILWAY READING.
Now ready, 8vo, 8s. 6d.
LITERARY ESSAYS from the "TIMES." Being a Selection from the Historical and Biographical Papers which have appeared in that Journal. Reprinted for the Rail, by permission of the Proprietors.

Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton
Railway Novel
Louis Philippe and his Family
John Howard
Drama of the French Revolution
Lord Holland's Reminiscences
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, in 8vo, price 4s 6d (pp. 94). Second Edition, greatly augmented, of
ARCTIC SEARCHING EXPEDITIONS;
Papers and Despatches relating to the Arctic Searching Expeditions of 1850, 51, 52, with a Physical Map of the Polar Regions, a Chart of Wellington Strait, and a Map of Hecla Island, as collected and arranged by JAMES MANGLES, Commander, R.N.
RIVINGTONS, St. Paul's Churchyard and Waterloo-place.

PARIS EXCURSIONS.
Just Published, an entirely New and Corrected Edition of
GALIGNANI'S GUIDE TO PARIS; with a Map and Plates. Price 10s. 6d. bound; may be had without the Plates, 7s. 6d. bound.
London: SIDGLEY, MARSHALL, and Co.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN RHYMES.
This day, 6th edition, with 37 Portraits, 1s. or 1s. 6d. in cloth.
RHYMES FOR YOUTHFUL HISTORIANS
on the History of England, brought down to the present time, with a Brief Chronology of Ancient and Modern History.
EFFINGHAM WILSON, publisher, 11, Royal Exchange.

Just Published, price 1s.
SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'S doings in diseases of the Joints and Spine. By JONATHAN DAWLICKER, CLARKE, M.D.
JOHN OLLIVIER, 59, Pall-Mall, and all booksellers in town and country.

Pp. 64, price 1s, numerous Woodcuts.
DISEASES OF THE EYE—LECTURES on VISION IN HEALTH AND DISEASE, delivered at the Central London Eye Hospital; containing an account of Smee's Ophthalmometer, for distinguishing disease and adapting optical contrivances. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Bank of England, &c.
HORNE, THORNTHWAITE, and WOOD, 123, Newgate-street.

THE MINIE RIFLE.—This day is published, 8vo, price 1s 6d, or free by post, 2s, containing 70 pages, and an Illustrative Plate.
THE RIFLE: its Uses and Advantages in War, in the Volunteer Service, and in Sporting Pursuits, with Observations upon the Nature, the Power, and the Relative Economy of the various kinds of Projectile Weapons. Dedicated to the Metropolitan Rifle Club. By LORD RANDOLPH.
London: THOMAS BOWDITCH, 215, Regent-street.

Price 1s, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges.
CATHERINE SINCLAIR; or, The Adventures of a Domestic in Search of a Good Mistress. By A SERVANT OF SERVANTS.
"The interest lies in its glimpses of domestic life in America."
Spectator.

London: Published by W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand.
WHAT SHALL I DO WITH MY MONEY?
or, Thoughts about Safe Investments. "We strongly recommend this clever little production."—*Railway Times*. "Exceedingly useful to parties desirous of ascertaining the best mode of investing their money."—*Herapath's Journal*. By post of the Author, T. S. HARVEY, 12, Pall-Mall East, for 14 stamps: Sold by D. STEEL, 2, Spring-gardens.

NEW WORK FOR THE PRESENT CRISIS. By MR. DOD.
Now ready,
ELECTORAL FACTS, from 1832 to 1852, impartially stated; including a complete political history of each place, with the prevailing influences. Polls for twenty years, &c. By CHARLES R. DOD, Esq., Author of "The Parliamentary Companion," &c. "The Peerage," &c. Royal 18mo, cloth, price 7s 6d.
WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE and its CONTENTS, with upwards of 500 splendid Engravings, being the most complete, authentic, and richly illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition extant; may be had in one volume, handsomely bound in blue and silver. Price 5s; or, in six parts, 6d. each. Cases or binding, 2s each.

Also may be had, price 4s 6d, uniform with the above,
THE DOMESTIC JOURNAL, or Ladies' Miscellany of Instruction and Amusement; containing 312 exquisite Engravings in Needlework, &c. &c. &c.
London: W. M. CLARK 16 and 17, Warwick-lane.

On the 1st of June will be published Parts 2 and 3 of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S PICTURES of the GREAT EXHIBITION—by Joseph Nash, Louis Haghe, and David Robert, R.A.—containing: India; No 1, West Indies and Colonies, Fura, Tunis. No 2, Canada, North Germany.
This magnificent work will be completed in sixteen parts, with valuable descriptive letterpress. Price one guinea per part; proofs, 31s 6d; the price to be raised to non-subscribers, on the completion of the eighth part, to 36s per part.

DICKINSON and BARNES, 114, New Bond-street.
(Opinions of the Press.)
"The celebrity of the Great Exhibition of 1851 seems to demand an illustrative work of this high character, in order to prolong the recollection of its glories; and the reputation of the artists engaged are a guarantee for the fidelity of the representations."—*Morning Herald*.
"A very beautiful work, one likely to preserve the distinguishing features of the Exhibition in Hyde Park, of which art alone will enable future generations to obtain an adequate representation of its beauty and resources. . . . We cannot imagine a work of greater interest than this in every respect adequate representation of a noble scheme—living in the memories of the present, and preserved to all time in these comprehensive and minute illustrations."—*Illustrated London News*.

NEW MEDICAL DICTIONARY FOR THE PEOPLE.
In Monthly Parts, price 6d each, to be completed in 12 Parts (1 to V to be published).

THE DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE and HOUSEHOLD SUGGERY. By SPENCER THOMSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edinburgh.
This work is intended to be a concise and ready book of reference in cases of emergency, either of severe illness or accident, in the absence of immediate medical assistance, and a safe guide in the domestic management of slight ailments, and of the sick-room generally. Also a compendium of those sanitary principles in which the attainment and preservation of health depend. It is the book of the intelligent mechanic, of the inexperienced mother, of the clergyman, and of the emigrant.

"It is most clear and copious, and, continued as it has begun, will prove the most valuable periodical of the year."—*Tait's Magazine*.
"For families and for the clergy it will be a valuable guide."—*Oxford Herald*.

"Intended for all classes, and giving promise of undoubted excellence."—*Newcastle Guardian*.
"We doubt whether any medical dictionary contains the same amount of correct and practical information. It is a work of very great value."—*Glasgow Courier*.
"It is the best work of the kind yet attempted."—*Durham Chronicle*.
"Dr Thomson proceeds with his labours in the most satisfactory manner, and as the work progresses its usefulness becomes more and more apparent."—*Hampshire Independent*.

"We cannot name a work in which families may find such valuable information at so trifling a price."—*Church Telegraph*.
"This work, complete, will be the best of its kind extant, and ought to be found in every family library."—*Portsmouth Guardian*.
"It is one of the very best works of its class."—*Bradford Observer*.
"There can be no doubt of the utility and talent of the work."—*Bucks Herald*.

"Ought to be in the hands of every body."—*Kentish Observer*.
"We certainly look upon this as an invaluable work, and no family should be without it."—*Cambridge Independent*.

Part V is just published.
PENNY MONTHLY STORY FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.—The Editors of the FAMILY ECONOMIST have made arrangements for publishing a series of delightful little stories for young children, to be called BUDS and BLOSSOMS. The tales will be of a simple character, printed in legible type, with very pretty engravings. They will be beautiful and attractive little books, adapted for children of from four to seven years. Published on the 1st of every month.

STORIES FOR SUMMER DAYS and WINTER NIGHTS. Second Series.—These well-written and beautiful stories for young people will be found equally interesting to readers of older growth. They are lively, instructive, and moral: adapted to entertain and improve, to inform the mind and educate the heart. Each story is illustrated with well executed engravings. They are among the best and cheapest books for young people published.

Already published,
The Sea Kings
Madeline Tube and her Blind Brother
The Young Emigrants
The Boy and the Book
Oscar: a Tale of Norway
The Crusaders
The Ship and the Island
The Fairy-Craft of Nature

The Widow's Son
The Children and the Sage
Haleydon Days
Louis Duval: a Story of the French Revolution
The Founding of the Wreck
In School and Out of School
The Young Artist
The Prophet and the Lost City

The above may be had in four vols, elegantly bound, or in elegant cases, price One Shilling each; separately, price 3d each. Also, just published,
HOME at the HAVEN. The SEEKER and the FINDER.
London: GROOMBRIDGE and SONS. Sold by all booksellers.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NOTICE.
COMPLETION OF THE LIVES OF THE QUEENS of ENGLAND.
By AGNES STRICKLAND.
The New, Revised, and Cheaper Edition of this work, embellished with Portraits of every Queen, being now concluded in 8 vols, price 12s each, purchasers are advised to complete their sets without delay, to prevent disappointment.
COLBURN and Co., Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.
Now ready, in 2 vols, post 8vo, 15s bound.
JAPAN and the JAPANESE; comprising the Narrative of a Three Years' Captivity in Japan, with an Account of British Commercial Interference with that Country. By Captain GOWLINN.
"A work containing a fund of information relating to Japan. The incidents of Capt. Gowlinn's captivity invest his volumes with popular and irresistible fascination. From his pages a remarkable insight is obtained into the manners and customs of the Japanese, and a variety of important details are given, showing the value of opening up commercial transactions with Japan."—*Sun*.
COLBURN and Co., Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

COLBURN and Co.'s NEW PUBLICATIONS.
I.
THE LIFE OF MARY DE MEDICIS, Queen of France, Consort of Henry IV., and Regent under Louis XIII. By Miss PARDOE, author of "Louis XIV.," &c. 3 vols 8vo, with Portraits, &c. 42s.

II.
NEPAUL—THE NARRATIVE OF A FIVE YEARS' RESIDENCE at NEPAUL. By Captain THOMAS SMITH, Assistant Political Resident at Nepaul, from 1841 to 1846. 2 vols, 21s.

III.
FIVE YEARS IN THE WEST INDIES. By CHARLES W. DEX, Esq. 2 vols, with Illustrations, 21s.
"We recommend these volumes to every one wishing to become thoroughly acquainted with the condition of our West Indian Colonies."—*John Bull*.

THE NEW NOVELS.
I.
ADAM GRAEME, OF MOSSGRAY. By the Author of "Margaret Maitland," &c. Second Edition. 3 vols.
"Adam Graeme" will enhance the reputation of its popular author. In this varied and deeply interesting story Scottish manners and habits are depicted with the utmost fidelity. It is a work as replete with moral instruction as it is full of dramatic interest."—*Britannia*.

II.
CONFESSIONS OF AN ETONIAN. By CHARLES ROWCROFT, Esq. Author of "Tales of the Colonies," &c. 3 vols.

III.
MARY SEAHAM. By Mrs GREY, author of the "Gambler's Wife," &c. 3 vols.

IV.
AURELIA; or, a Beauty's Life in Italy. 3 vols.

"A novel which will have many ardent admirers. The story is of that engaging and rich once taken up cannot be laid aside till the whole is told."—*Globe*.
COLBURN and Co., publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

WALKS ABROAD and EVENINGS at HOME.—Now ready, price 2s, a new and elegant Monthly Periodical. Contents of the 1st Number.—A fine Steel Engraving, by Topham, and Lea. "Summer Time." By Gilbert, Graman, Esq. or, Life on a Farm.—A Tale, by D. K. Lee. "Views of the Microscope." The Awakening of the Birds, with an Illustration. The Adventures of Prince Pretty in the World of Insect Wonders, by the Editor, with Three fine Engravings. Natural Phenomena.—Rapid, with an Illustration. A Botanical Adventure. Autobiographies of Animals, dictated by themselves. N. 1. The Chimpanzee, or, Wild Man of the Woods. Poetry and a Miscellany.

London: 69, Fleet-street, and all Booksellers.
THE EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.—This day is published, an Extra Edition of Part I. of the POPULAR EDUCATOR, printed on fine paper, without the usual weekly headings, price 7d. The "Popular Educator," in easy and familiar lessons, conveys a knowledge of French, Latin, English, Grammar, Music, Geography, Arithmetic, Physiology, Botany, Geography, Natural History, &c. The ordinary edition of the "Popular Educator" is published in Weekly Numbers, price One Penny, or in Monthly Parts, 5d; or, when five numbers, 6d. Part the First now ready.—J. CASSELL, La Belle Sauvage-yard; and every Bookseller.

WILKIE.—A splendid PORTRAIT OF SIR DAVID WILKIE, engraved by H. Linton, after a drawing by Oswald Murray from the painting in the National Gallery, together with Engravings from two of his most popular Works, "The Rabbit on the Wall," and "The Blind Fiddler," appears in Number XX. of the ILLUSTRATED EXHIBITOR and MAGAZINE OF ART (for the week ending MAY 15), price Two-pence. In addition, the Number contains a splendid View of Carlsbad, in Bohemia, and Sprudel Spring; "Morning: Commencing the Day," from a painting by Strada; The Ladies' Department, containing Three beautiful Original Designs for a Point-lace Collar; a Chemist in antique Point-lace; and a Mat for an Urn, in gold mosaic. Also, Three Engravings illustrative of the Process of Artificial Egg-hatching; with interesting and instructive letterpress descriptions of all the illustrations; and an interesting miscellany of matter.
J. CASSELL, La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate-hill; and all booksellers.

FOR SCHOOLS AND YOUNG PERSONS.
Now ready, Illustrated with 26 Woodcut Engravings, Crown 8vo, 10s 6d.

A SMALLER CLASSICAL DICTIONARY OF MYTHOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY, and GEOGRAPHY. Abridged from the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," &c. &c. Editor of the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," &c. &c. "The present work is designed to supply a want which still exists in our School Classical Literature. It has been represented to the Editor from several quarters, that his larger Classical Dictionary, though well adapted for the use of the higher forms, excluded, both by its size and price, from a large number of scholars, who are thereby obliged to put up with the abridgements of Lempiere's obsolete work."—*Preface*.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street; and Taylor, Walton, and Maberly, Upper Gower-street, and Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

An Abridgment, 6d; Fourth Edition, enlarged, 2s 6d.

SALT THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT, or FOOD, by the Chief Causes of Diseases of Body and Mind, as taught in the Pyramids of ancient Egypt; completely explaining the mysterious Pillar of Salt; and showing that, under this system, a superior race of people will arise, with beauty, bodily perfection, and power of mind, utterly unknown before.

"We doubt not that this will make many converts."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review*.

"It is worthy of immortality."—*Lancet*.
PIPER and Co., 23, Paternoster-row; all Booksellers; and post free for 36 stamps of the Author, ROBERT HOWARD, M.D., 6, Upper Gower-street, Dorset-square, London. The Abridgment post free for 8 stamps.

READABLE BOOKS FOR ALL CLASSES.
Just out, complete in One Volume, containing 35 Illustrations, price 1s, **PHILOSOPHERS and ACTRESSES;** or Scenes, Vivid and Picturesque, from the Hundred and One Dramas of Art and Passion. Now first translated from the French. Being Vol II of "Readable Books."

"A series of pleasantly descriptive papers, always lively and graceful, and sparkling with epigrams, that subtle essence which may be so much better illustrated than defined."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Also, beautifully illustrated, price 1s,
TALES OF MYSTERY, IMAGINATION, and HUMOUR; and POEMS. By EDGAR POE. Being Vol I of "Readable Books." The present is the first appearance, in this country, of the above remarkable Tales, several of which have been translated into nearly every European language.

CLARKE and Co., 148, Fleet-street; Henry Vizetelly, Gough-square.

NEWSPAPER for AUSTRALIA, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, and NEW ZEALAND.—The establishment of a new line of packet communication with the Australian Colonies offers facilities for the transmission of intelligence from England, to which the proprietors of the HOME NEWS beg to direct the attention of all persons, at home and abroad, interested in the prosperity of the southern dependencies. The HOME NEWS, expressly designed for transmission from England, with the latest news up to the departure of each Mail, possesses peculiar and exclusive advantages as a medium of general information, and of advertisements intended for circulation in India and the Colonies. With a view to extend the utility of this Journal, an Edition will in future be especially prepared for the transmission by the Mail steamers of the first of which leaves England on the 3d June to Australia. Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. It will contain full and accurate Reports of the Political and Domestic News of Europe and America, collected up to the hour of the departure of each Mail; embracing, in addition to the usual details of a comprehensive Newspaper, every item of intelligence directly affecting the material and social interests of the Colonies in their relations with the mother country; together with the latest Market Reports of London and Liverpool, Wool, Shares, Gold Mining Companies, Shipping Lists, &c.

For the purpose of increasing to the utmost extent the practical value of this Journal as an organ of intercommunication, its columns will be thrown open to Correspondence on subjects immediately connected with Colonisation and Emigration, and the development of those fields of industry and adventure recently opened up in the Southern Colonies.

The HOME NEWS is published in London fortnightly, on the day of the despatch of each Mail, and copies will be regularly forwarded, upon application, by letter or otherwise, to the Publisher. Its columns will be thrown open to Correspondence on subjects immediately connected with Colonisation and Emigration, and the development of those fields of industry and adventure recently opened up in the Southern Colonies.

For the purpose of increasing to the utmost extent the practical value of this Journal as an organ of intercommunication, its columns will be thrown open to Correspondence on subjects immediately connected with Colonisation and Emigration, and the development of those fields of industry and adventure recently opened up in the Southern Colonies.

CURE OF INFLUENZA by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Having been completely cured of influenza and irritation of the lungs by Dr. Locock's Wafers, I think it my duty to return my sincere thanks. The first wafer I took relieved me, and by the time I had taken one box I was quite cured. S. DODSON, Orchard-street, Poplar, September 20, 1851, To Mr. Kerrost, Surgeon, Orpington-street. Sold by all Druggists, at 1s 1d, 2s 6d, and 11s per box.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

This day is published, 12mo, price 1s,
THE WORDS OF THE GLEES, MADRIGALS, &c. Sung by the CONCORDIA.—This volume contains 137 Pieces, by 60 different Composers, English and foreign, and would be found a useful Manual for Musical Societies generally, as it saves the necessity of programmes. For this purpose, a reduction will be made in quantities.
London: EVER and Co., 72, Newgate-street; Leader, 63, New Bond-street; Lumley, 126, High Holborn; Masters and Co., 33, Aldersgate-street, and 78, New High Holborn.

MUSIC.—THE SHIPWRECK, Duet for Soprano and Contralto; the words and music written, composed, and published for the benefit of the sufferers by the loss of her Majesty's Steamer "BIRKENHEAD." By Mrs. ROBERT CARTWRIGHT. Price 2s. 6d.
C. LONSDALE, 26, Old Bond-street, London.

THE OLD CHIMNEY CORNER. By J. M. JOLLY. This beautiful composition might tempt the very "Cricket on the Hearth" to mingle his chirp with its home-inspiring strains. The joys of the domestic and domestic circle are vividly portrayed in the expressive words and music of this exquisite song. Sent post-free for 2s.—J. WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

ROSE of my HEART.—WALTER MAYNARD'S last BALLAD, exquisitely illustrated by BRANDARD, price 2s.

"Rose of my Heart," a charming ballad by Walter Maynard, was sung by Mrs. Cartwright at the Musical Review, and by Sig. Ferrari, at his soiree musicale. —*Musical Review*. Sent free of postage.
CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

THE QUEEN'S BALL.—M. D'ALBERT'S last set of Waltzes, "The Queen of Roses," &c., and the newest Quadrille, "Como," price 3s; first performed by Coote & Tinsley's band at her Majesty's State Ball, and extremely admired. "Como" is a most effective Quadrille on Italian air; the set of Waltzes, one of M. d'Albert's best original sets; both are beautifully illustrated in colours.—CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

THE SPIRIT OF GOOD, Cavatina, written by E. M. SPENCER, composed by ALEXANDER LEE; sung by Miss Poole, at the Haymarket Theatre and Public Concerts, with the greatest applause. This is the last popular composition of the above celebrated and lamented composer. Price 2s. Sent post-free.
J. WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

OH! CHARMING MAY. Written by P. H. HATCH. Composed by G. H. RODWELL. Sung by all the public singers. This song, of which 30,000 copies have already been sold, is the most popular of the day, and seems destined to an universal popularity. Price 2s, sent post free. Arrangements of the air for piano, flute and piano, guitar and concertina.
J. WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside.

NEW SONG.—YOU ASK ME IF I LOVE YOU. Price 2s (sent postage free).—This is another happy conception of the composer of "Will you love me then as now?" "Dearest, then I'll love you more." "The Secret." "The rich man's bride," &c. "The remarkable beauty of the melody will render it a lasting favourite. When sung with expression it is a most captivating composition."—*Musical Review*.
London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONGS.—"THE YOUNG LADY'S DREAM," and "I'M A MERRY LAUGHING GIRL." Price 2s each (sent postage free). MISS POOLE has just introduced these two pleasing and effective songs. "The Young Lady's Dream" is a most romantic and novel composition; the denouement is quite unexpected and extraordinary. "I'm a Merry Laughing Girl" is by the composer of "A Young Lady's No." which Miss Poole has rendered so celebrated. The present is a lively, sparkling production, calculated to charm wherever it is heard.—*Musical Review*.
London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

FARMER'S NEW PIANOFORTE TUTOR. Full music size, 33 pages, stitched cover, large notes, arranged differently to instruction books generally, merely giving the rudiments in a simple form. This tutor has been suggested by much experience, and will be found a very practical book. Price 4s. J. WILLIAMS, 123, Chapside. Postage free.

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.—DRAWING-ROOM PIECES.—La Danse Indienne, by Leopold de Meyer, 2s 6d; "Souvenir de Belesoir," Oester, 3s; "Andante Cantabile," E. Elias, 3s; "Valse Gracieuse," E. Scholz, 3s; "Russian Gipsy Songs," Franz Jullig, 3s; and "Galop di Bravura," Madame Oury, 3s.—CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 301, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street.

DONIZETTI'S "I MARTIRI."—The Duoetto of Per pietà, corder mi lasciate, 4s; Per te d'una sposa, 4s; the scettolo, Lo spergiuro ond'el rende, 3s; Perchè al stulto, polacca, 3s.—Sovra il mio Cor, Romanza, 1s.—Supremo Oggetto, aria, 1s 6d.—Che la tua Mano gelida, aria, 1s 6d.—Empi, aria, 2s 6d.—O Diva Sovrana, duetto, 3s.—Amor de' miei prim' Annal, romanza, 1s.—Diva del Piano, preghiera, 1s 6d; and all the music of the same opera, for the Piano.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, Publishers to the Queen.

THE Authoress of "Sultan Kebir," a French Ballad, and of several other works of Poetry, TRANSLATES into FRENCH VERSE English Songs, adapting the syllables to musical notes. She will also translate into French Verse Works, by her countrymen, and collect any documents in the Libraries of the Government Offices. No objection to go to England. Address (pp.), Miss C. A., 54, Rue de l'Université, Paris.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A Lady accustomed to tuition is desirous of an Engagement as Resident Governess. Her course of instruction comprises the Pianoforte, Drawing, French, and the usual branches of an English education. Would have no objection to travel, or reside on the Continent. The most respectable references can be given. Address M. B. care of Mr. Meall, Stationer, the Quay, Great Yarmouth.

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. have a great variety of New and Second-hand Pianofortes, including Grands, by Broadwood, Erard, Collard, and all the best makers, for sale or hire, 201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street.—N.B.—Instruments taken in exchange.

PEACHEY'S NEW PIANOFORTES for HIRE, of (first-class manufacture) every description and price (terms moderate), with the option of purchase, in town or country (packed free).—G. PEACHEY, Maker to the Queen, City of London Pianoforte Manufactory, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society.

TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA ROYAL MINUTO PIANOFORTES, nearly 7 octaves, O. G. fall, metallic plate, with all late improvements, in mahogany, rose, maple, walnut, or zebra-wood. The great peculiarity and worth of these Pianos is, that they will stand any climate without injuring the durability of their original beautiful tone and touch.—TOLKIEN, manufacturer, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge. Drawings post free.

LITHOGRAPHY.—Messrs. DICKINSON respectfully invite attention to the facilities afforded by their extensive Lithographic Establishment for the execution of all kinds of Artistic Lithography, more especially Portraits, Landscapes, &c., which their great experience enables them to produce in the most satisfactory manner. Their firm has now been established upwards of sixty years, and their connexion with the science of Lithography dates from the period of its introduction into this country.
114, New Bond-street.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Fleet-street, between the Haymarket and Regent-circle.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time ending their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes; no extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

CORK HATS.—The manufacture of these Hats was so defective last season on the part of most houses, as to lead the public in many cases to condemn one of the greatest improvements that has been effected since the introduction of silk hats, whilst the manual difficulty of learning the use of a new material still deters others of acknowledged reputation from attempting to produce them. However, now indisputable, that cork, employed skilfully, does form the best material for Hats, being durable in its toughness, and the only elastic and cool foundation for the silk covering now universally in use. The public are cautioned to purchase these Hats only of experienced makers. Exhibited at the Great Exhibition, Class 28, No. 125.

CORK HATS.—Classes 28, No. 125; and 6, No. 58.—These Hats, shown in the above Classes at the Great Exhibition, by Messrs. GAINES, SANDERS, and NICOL, and which are now held in the highest estimation for their elasticity, lightness, and general comfort for the wearer, may be obtained, wholesale or retail, of the manufacturers, at 22, Birch-lane, Cornhill; at their Branch Establishment, No. 111, Strand; at all the principal towns in England and Scotland, several of the continental cities, and at any of the British colonies. Weight from 4 oz., prices varying as with other Hats. Sample cases forwarded on receiving remittance.

RITCHIE and M'CALL'S HOUSEHOLD PROVISIONS.—Turtle, Mock Turtle, Ox-Tail, Gravy, Giblet, Hare, Mutton, Grouse, Green Pea, Julienne, and other Soups. Cold Meats—Spiced and Plain. Entrées in great variety, prepared in the most recherche style, and ready for use at any moment. To Yachting Parties, Excursionists, Bachelors in Chambers, Housekeepers—especially those residing at a distance from markets—these provisions are invaluable. They are warranted to retain their freshness and flavour any length of time in any climate.

Also, RITCHIE and M'CALL'S celebrated DIETARY PREPARATIONS for INVALIDS; viz. Beef-Tee, Chicken, Mutton, and Veal Broths, Invalid Turtle, &c., ready for immediate use. To be had of the principal Oil and Italian Warehousemen in town and country, and wholesale of RITCHIE and M'CALL, 137, Hornchurch, London. Sample of the kingdom, on receipt of a Post-office order.—Detailed Price Lists post free, on application.

TO ARTISTS and DRAWING-MASTERS.
—To be DISPOSED OF, a good teaching practice in the country, producing a handsome income. For particulars enquire of Messrs. ROWNEY, 51, Rathbone-place; or, Mr. ROBERTSON, 51, Long-acre, London.

TO INVALIDS.—A Physician, a married man, residing at one of the most beautiful watering-places on the Yorkshire coast, is desirous of taking charge of a permanent invalid patient, who can be accommodated with every comfort, and have separate apartments, with carriage access; also, possess the advantage of retiring occasionally to a country house surrounded by romantic Highland scenery. As unexceptionable references can be given, the same will be required.—Apply to M. D., Messrs. LEAD-BITTER and HOLLOX, York.

PRINCE'S, 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.—Messrs. PRINCE have the honour to announce to Members of their SMOKING and READING ROOMS were OPENED on the 17th inst.

THE GRESHAM (late HORNE'S) PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, 105, CHEAPSIDE, consists of 50,000 Volumes; and all new works of interest are added immediately on publication, in such numbers as to insure an immediate supply. Cards of terms on application to J. B. and A. SMITH and Co., 105, Cheap-side.

THE ROSHERVILLE HOTEL.—TURTLE and WHITEHART.—WINCH and CALDER beg to announce that they have completed their arrangements for the end of the season, and also that Dinners for any number, together with Refreshments for every kind will be provided as usual in the Grand Banquet Hall of the Rosherville Gardens.

MONEY ready to be immediately Advanced, at Five per Cent. upon the personal security of gentlemen of property, heirs to entailed estates, &c. and upon good and copy hold property, reversions to money in the Funds, annuities, life insurance, &c., derived under will or marriage settlements. Reversions purchased. Apply (confidentially) to Mr. CHARLES ALLEN, 28A, Regent-street.

COCKERELL & CO.'S BEST COALS ONLY.
Purified Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Eaton Wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Whitby; and No. 1, Coal Exchange. Cash price, 22s per ton.

IMPROVED AIR CANES for Shooting Rooks, Rabbits, Sea Fowl, &c., with Ball; Small Birds with Shot; Fish with Harpoon and Line, &c. Prices from 6s. 6d. Pump and Apparatus Complete. Superior Fox Rifles, 105s. REILLY, Gunmaker, New Oxford-street.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far superior to Eau de Cologne, as a tonic and beneficial lotion for the toilet or bath, a reviving perfume, and a powerful disinfectant for apartments and sick rooms. Price 2s 6d and 5s. Sold by E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerrard-street, Soho; and by all Perfumers and Chemists.

BAREGES and BALZARINES in all Plain Colours, at 6d per yard; Foreign, Cheek Ground, small pattern Bareges, warranted to wear well, at 12d; original price, 1s 9d per